The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Constitutional Convention.

Discussion on the Proposed Change in Days in Holding General Elections.

Local Option Petition—Jail Management—Railway Freight — Legal Interest Rates—Aldermen in Cities and Boroughs—Capital Stocks of Railroads and Canal Companies—Salaries of State and all Elected Officers—Incorporation of Cities, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 14, 1873.

LOCAL OPTION.

A petition was received from the citizens of Susquehanna county, asking for the insertion of a "Local Option" clause in the Constitution.

COUNTY JAIL MANAGEMENT.

By Mr. Wherry: To improve the management of county jails by separating the office of Sheriff from that of warden or keeper of such county jails.

RAILWAY FREIGHTS.

By Mr. Walker: Resolution that the Committee on Railroads be instructed to inquire and report whether a provision should not be incorporated into the Constitution compelling all Railroad Companies, incorporated by the laws of the State, to carry freight from any point of the State to any other point either within or beyond the limits of the State, at the same rate per mile that similar freights are transported over said road from any point beyond the State.

And also to inquire and report whether a provision should not be inserted prohibiting the President, Directors, Managers or officers of any road incorporated by this State, or by any other State or States, from being interested, either directly or indirectly, in cars for the transportation of freight upon or over said roads whereby freight is shipped, bonded or transported with any greater speed or safety than the same character of freight is shipped, bonded or transported in the cars of the company.

LEGAL RATE OF INTEREST.

Mr. Knight.—A resolution as to the expediency of amending the Constitution so as to establish the legal rate of interest at seven per cent.

ALDERMEN IN CITIES AND BOROUGHS.

Mr. Hay, that there shall be one alderman in each city and borough, and one for every ten thousand inhabitants therein up to one hundred thousand, and one for every additional fifteen thousand. When the population of any city or borough entitles it to more than one alderman, districts of as nearly equal population as may be, without dividing the wards, shall be established by law, in each of which districts but one alderman shall reside and hold office.

Aldermen shall have and exercise jurisdiction and powers, as heretofore, excepting as the same may be hereafter modified, altered, or enlarged by law; and shall receive a like compensation, which shall not be diminished during their term of office, and which shall be determined and paid by the city or borough in which such aldermen hold office.

They shall be appointed and commissioned by the Governor, but only upon the previous recommendation of the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which is situated the city or borough wherein they are to reside and serve.

They shall hold office for seven years, if they so long behave themselves well, and recommendations to the Governor for such appointments shall first be made at the last terms of said Courts, which shall be in the year 1874; *Provided* that the terms of Aldermen in office at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall not be hereby affected.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

By Mr. De France: That the Committee on the Declaration of Rights be quested to inquire into the propriety of making section 6 of the Declaration of Rights more distinct as follows: That the trial by jury in all criminal cases, whether the cases existed as such in 1776, or were created since, or may be in the future, shall be held sacredly to remain inviolate, and violate, except cases triable before Justices of the Peace.

TRIALS IN OTHER COUNTIES.

By Mr. Barclay: For the indictment and trial of persons charged with the commission of any felony in any county other than that in which the offence was committed, whenever, owing to prejudice or any other cause, an impartial trial or jury cannot be had in the county in which the offence was committed.

CAPITAL STOCK OF RAILROAD AND CANAL CO.'S.

By Mr. Ewing: That the Auditor General furnish this convention information relative to the amount of capital stock of all the railroad and canal companies in the State, and their indebtedness; also amount of capital stock and indebtedness of other corporations doing business in this State; also the valuation for taxation of the real and personal property in the several counties of the Commonwealth.

TAXATION.

By Mr. Niles: That all taxation shall be equal; and also to prohibit the Legislature from passing any law discriminating against any property in taxation for general purposes.

By Mr. Bardsley: To prohibit any city, county, borough, township, or any corporate bodies, deriving their existence from the public, to issue warrants of any certificates of indebtedness of any character whatever, for any sum beyond the amount already provided for by taxation.

SALARIES OF ELECTED OFFICERS.

By Mr. Campbell: That all officers elected by the people to lucrative or remunerative offices shall be paid by stated salaries, and shall in no instance receive, for their own use, profit or compensation, any fees whatever.

INCORPORATION OF CITIES, ETC.

By Mr. Guthrie, of Allegheny: That every incorporated city shall be governed by a Mayor and a Select and Common Council, in whom the Legislative power thereof shall be vested. The Mayor, whose term of office shall be for three years, shall be the Chief Executive officer, and shall have a qualified veto on the acts and ordinances passed by Councils. He shall see that the duties of the several city officers are faithfully performed, he shall be a salaried officer, and not entitled to any fees or perquisites, and shall not exercise any judicial functions, civil or criminal.

No city charter now existing or hereafter enacted shall be altered or repealed except by law and of the General Assembly accepted by two-thirds of the members of the Select and Common Councils, and by a majority of the qualified voters of the city on the next annual municipal election after the passage by the City Councils.

No public commission shall be created for any city with powers to fill vacancies, to raise money by loan, to levy taxes or execute police or municipal functions.

No money shall be borrowed by the city for a term of years, unless by ordinance passed by a two-thirds majority of Councils. Nor shall any city increase its permanent debt to an amount exceeding twenty per cent. of the assessed value of the real and personal property within its corporate limits; but temporary loans, for a period not greater than one year, and in amount not exceeding at any time ten dollars for each taxable inhabitant of the city, may be made by ordinance passed by a two-thirds majority of Councils. The Sinking Fund shall be inviolably pledged for the redemption of the permanent loans of the city. No member of the City Councils, or any of the departments of the City, shall at the same time hold any other office under the city, county, State or United States.

Cities containing 50,000 inhabitants, or more, may elect three citizens thereof, to act as Police Commissioners for three years, whose salaries to be fixed by Councils, and who with the Mayor shall constitute a Board of Police, and appoint a superintendent and other officers and policemen, having also the power to remove the superintendent or member of the police; but the superintendent to be removed from the office on recommendation of Select Council.

SALARIES FOR STATE OFFICERS.

By Mr. Hemphill: All State officers shall be paid in salaries for their service, which shall be fixed by the Legislature, and shall be neither increased or decreased during the term for which the person is elected or appointed; excepting in cases of appointment or re-election during a period however or for life, when the salaries may be subject to Legislative revision once in every ten years.

The Legislature shall require all State officers in receipt of fees to make quarterly returns to the proper office, together with an itemized account of the same made under oath.

SUBMISSION OF AMENDMENTS TO THE PEOPLE.

By Mr. Hunsicker: That this Convention accepts mode provided by Section Four of the act of Assembly affirmed April 11, 1872, entitled: An act to provide for calling a Convention to amend the Constitution, for the submission of the proposed amendments to the Constitution to the people for adoption or rejection.

ELECTION OF JUDGES.

By Mr. Worrell—Whenever a judicial position shall be created by act of Assembly, such position shall be filled in the first instance by election by the people, and not by appointment.

GENERAL ELECTION DAYS—PROPOSED CHANGE.

The Convention at this point resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, with John H. Walker, of Erie, in the chair, for the purpose of considering the amendment proposed by the Committee on Suffrage, Elections and Representations. The proposed amendment provides that:

SECTION ——The general election shall be held on the Tuesday next following that first Monday of November; but the Legislature may by a law fix a different day, two-thirds of each house consenting thereto.

SEC. ——All elections for city, ward, borough, and township officers for a regular term of service shall be held on the third Monday of March.

Mr. McAllister, of Centre county, spoke in favor of the amendment, saying the object thereof was to prevent colonization and repeating, since nearly all the States hold their general elections on the first Tuesday of November.

Mr. Darlington, of West Chester, opposed the amendment.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Parsons, of Lycoming, to strike out the provision relative to a change by the Legislature.

Mr. J. Alex. Simpson favored the proposed amendment, and objected to the striking out of the latter part of the first section. He hoped the day would come when all the States would hold their elections on the same day. The holding of State elections on different days had given rise to repeating, colonization and fraud be both parties, and said the fact was plainly developed at the last election for Governor in this State.

Mr. Wm. E. Littleton advocated the proposed amendment as presented by the Committee, and stated that such an amendment, if adopted, would result in a saving to the city of Philadelphia of $35,000, annually, in the way of election expenses.

Mr. Church, of Meadville, moved to amend by striking out all after the word November and insert: "Provided that if the Congress of the United States should by law fix a different day for the election of President and Congressmen, the Legislature may by law change the day for such general election in conformity with the day fixed by Congress."

Mr. Parsons then withdrew his amendment.

Geo. M. Dallas advocated the original proposition, and also the proposition of Mr. Church.

Mr. Wayne MacVeagh saw no remedy in the proposed amendment, but thought it was to be reached through the civil service law. It would cause no political advantage to secure a dead uniformity in such a matter. He was earnestly opposed to the amendment, and did not desire that State elections should be held at the dictation of Congress.

Upon a vote being taken upon Mr. Church's amendment it was lost.

The first section, as reported from the Committee, was then adopted.

A motion that the Committee sit again tomorrow, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., was agreed to.

CONVENTION PAPER.

The Committee on Printing reported a contract made and entered into by the Convention with Wm. W. Harding for furnishing paper. The contract was approved.

The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the President declared the Convention adjourned until to-morrow at noon.

The Roman Catholic Church.

PAPAL ALLOCUTION ON THE ITALIAN SPOLIATIONS AND THE GERMAN ENCROACHMENTS.

The Document that was Suppressed in Germany.

[From the Catholic Review.]

The following important document is a translation of the Papal allocution addressed by the Pope to the Cardinals in the Consistory of December 23. It has already attracted profound attention in Europe, and is this morning published for the first time in America. It will be remembered that the publication of this allocution in the German Empire has led to the prosecution of several Catholic journals.

Allocution of our Most Holy Lord Pius IX., by the favor of Divine Providence, Pope, delivered 23d December, 1872, to the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, in the Palace of the Apostolic Vatican.

VENERABLE BROTHERS: The just and merciful Lord, whose judgments are inscrutable and whose ways are not to be scanned, permits this Apostolic See and the whole Church in union with it to groan under a long and cruel persecution. Our sad and your condition, venerable brothers, has not been changed, but rather is daily aggravated since the occupation of our provinces, and especially since, two years ago, this glorious city was withdrawn from our paternal rule. The experience of our yoke has taught us how correctly, from the beginning of this persecution, promoted by the machinations of wicked sects and perpetrated and carried on by their disciples at the head of public affairs, we frequently in our allocutions and apostolic letters have asserted openly that the sovereign rights of our secular princedom were attacked with no other object than a reason than that so a way might be laid towards abolishing. If that could be done, the spiritual authority in which the successors of Peter are glorious, and to obliterate the Catholic Church, and thus very soon of Christ himself, living and reigning in it. Very clearly indeed has that been shown by the hostile acts of the sub-Alpine Government, especially by those iniquitous laws by which even the clerics, torn from the foot of the altars and deprived of their immunity, have been summoned to the military service; by which even bishops have been deprived of the right of teaching youth, and their seminaries have been closed. Still this purpose of theirs shall be more and more clear by us. In this very city the religious congregations are disturbed under our own eyes, or violently driven out from their houses and the property of the Church subjected to an enormous tribute and handed over to the disposition of the civil authority. Even now there has been proposed in the Legislative Chamber, as they callit, a law not wholly dissimilar from which, notwithstanding our protests and solemn condemnation, has already put into execution in other parts of Italy, which must extinguish, even here in the centre of Catholic faith, the religious congregations, and confiscate the goods of the Church and offer them at public auction. But this law, if indeed, we can honor by such a name a decree so repulsive to natural, divine, and social right—is much more iniquitous and criminal in Rome and the adjacent provinces. It injures more deeply and sorely the rights and possessions of the universal Church. It attacks the very foundation of the true social civilization, which the religious orders, with unceasing labor and equal courage and constancy, have promoted and perfected, not only in our territory, but which they have brought and still bring to foreign and barbarous nations, despising difficulties, dangers, losses, even life itself. In fine, this law attacks the rights and privileges of our Apostolate, since if the religious houses were obliterated or notably reduced, and the secular clergy reduced to destitution and grad ually diminishing in numbers owing to the military conscription, not only here as elsewhere would there be wanting those who should break the bread of life to the people, who should administer the sacraments to the faithful, who should teach the young and strengthen them against the innumerable snares daily laid for them, but the Roman Pontiff would be deprived of those aids which, as the universal master and pastor, he so much needs for the government of the entire Church. The spoliation of the Roman Church would include those treasures which have been gathered here and placed in this centre of unity by the generosity of all Catholics rather than by the gifts of the faithful of Rome. And so those treasures which were brought here for the use and increase of the universal Church will be impiously converted to the use of others. Scarcely had we learned that one of the ministers of the sub-Alpine Government had signified to the Legislative Assembly his purpose of submitting to it a law of this kind than we exposed its monstrous character through a letter of ours dated the day of June of this year (1872), addressed to our Cardinal Secretary of State, and we commanded him that he should make known to the ambassadors of the foreign princes near the Holy See this new danger impending over us. Nevertheless, as the threatened law requires that we should renew with a louder voice the expostulations already made in your presence, venerable brothers, and before the universal Church. Exercising this usefulness, vicar we are on earth, we condemn it by the authority of the holy apostles Peter and Paul, and by our own, together with any schemes or law which shall arrogate to itself the power of disturbing the religious orders in Rome and the adjacent provinces, and of depriving the Church there of its property and disposing it for the benefit of the treasury or otherwise. We therefore pronounce invalid whatever is done against the rights and patrimony of the Church. We declare absolutely void and null any acquisition, by any title, of the stolen goods, against alienation of which this Apostolic See whatever cease to protest. Let the authors and supporters of this law remember the censures and spiritual punishments which, ipso facto incurred, the apostolic constitutions have fulminated for outrages on the rights of the Church, and pitying their souls bound by these spiritual chains, let them cease to lay up treasures of anger against the day of wrath, and of the revelation of the just judgment of God.

The very bitter grief with which we are afflicted, on account of these and the other injuries wrought against the Church throughout Italy, has been not slightly increased by the cruel persecutions to which it is subject elsewhere, especially in the new German Empire, where not only by secret machinations, but also by open force, they attempt to subvert it from the very foundation, since men who not only do not profess our holy religion, but do not even know it, have undertaken to usurp the right of defining the dogmas and rights of the Catholic Church, and while they disturb her they have the audacity to declare that they do her no injury. Moreover, adding calumny and derision to injury, they do not hesitate to attribute this cruel persecution to the fault of the Catholics, forsooth, that their prelates and priesthood, together with the faithful, refuse to prefer the laws and will of the civil empire to the holy laws of God and the Church, and to abstain from their religious duty.

Would that the guides of public affairs, taught by a long experience, might be persuaded that none of their subjects would with greater exactness than Catholics render to Cæsar the things that were Cæsar's, and this precisely because they desire religiously to render to God the things that are God's.

The civil authorities of some of the cantons of the Swiss republic appear to have entered upon the same path as the German Empire in deciding on the dogmas of the Catholic faith in favoring apostates and interrupting the exercise of Episcopal authority. The Government of Geneva, although bound by a solemn treaty to guard and protect in its territory the Catholic religion, has in the past years enacted laws injurious to the authority and liberty of the Church, and more recently has suppressed the Catholic schools, has banished religious orders, and deprived others of the right of teaching. Lately it has endeavored to destroy the authority which for many years past our venerable Gaspar, Bishop of Hebron, legitimately exercises, and to deprive him of his parochial benefice. It has even gone so far as to invite, by public solicitation, the inhabitants to schismatically subvert the ecclesiastical government.

Not less grave is what the Church suffers in Catholic Spain from the hands of the civil power. We have learned that a law concerning the endowment of the clergy has been proposed and ratified, by which not only are the solemn treaties and conventions broken, and absolutely every rule of right and justice is trampled under foot. This law, which is calculated to increase the destitution and servitude of the clergy and to augment and increase the evils done to that illustrious nation, in these later years, to the injury of faith and ecclesiastical discipline, by a deplorable series of acts of the Spanish Government, has called for the just and emphatic complaints of our venerable brother, the Bishop of Spain, as it now calls for our solemn expostulation.

Sadder things are also to be told of that small but impudent band of Armenians who, especially at Constantinople, have endeavored by audacious fraud and violence to overwhelm the much greater number who remain faithful in their duty and faith. Belying their Catholic name, they continue in opposition to our own supreme authority and their legitimate Patriarch, who, expelled by their artifices, has been compelled to fly, an exile, to us. By their craftiness they have found favor with the civil power, so that, notwithstanding the exertions of our Legate Extraordinary sent thither to arrange this affair, and our own letter addressed to the most serene Emperor of the Turks, by force of arms they have converted to their own use some of the Catholic churches; they have assembled, to a caucus (*conciliabulum*) and have appointed a schismatical patriarch, and have succeeded in deprived of the rights which they always up to this enjoyed through public agreements. Concerning these troubles of the Church we shall perhaps deal more explicitly if our just protests are despised.

But to these so many causes for grief we rejoice, venerable brothers, that you can be consoled, as we ourselves have been raised up from our affliction, by the constancy and indefatigableness of the bishops of these regions and elsewhere; bishops who, in the midst of perils, hold in truth and clad with the breast-plate of justice, and closely bound to this chair of Peter, frightened by no dangers, cast down by no affliction, hold singly and in a body, by word and writing, by expostulations and publications, by intrepidity with their clergy and faithful people, bravely and with alacrity defend the rights of the Church, of this Holy See, and of themselves. They resrain in unity, refute calumnies, and discover plots, defeat the audacity of the impious, and show to all the light of truth. They strengthen the good, and they oppose to the assaults of the enemy attacking them on all sides the strength of a compact army. For us, filled as with so many evils of the Church, they afford a most comforting consolation and a powerful help, which will certainly be greater if they take care that the bonds of faith and charity in which their minds and affections are joined should daily become closer. To secure this, let no one think it inopportune that those who, with the authority of metropolitans, preside over the ecclesiastical provinces, should meet in their suffragans in the best manner that circumstances will permit on those measures which will mutually unite and strengthen them all in one mind and sentiment, and let them prepare themselves to undergo with us in unanimous effort the difficult contest against the assaults of the impious.

The Lord has truly smitten us, venerable brothers, with his sword, rigid, great, and strong; the smoke of his anger ascends, and the fire burns from his face. But will God cast us away forever, or will he not be appeased? No: for the Lord does not forget to have mercy, and he will not stay his mercies in his anger. He is mighty to pardon and he may be propitiated by those invoking him in truth, and he shall pour out on us the riches of his mercy. Let us endeavor to appease the divine anger in this acceptable time of the advent of the Lord. Humbly walking in meekness of life, let us go to the King of Peace who is about to come to announce peace to men and good will. The just and merciful God by whose mysterious purpose we are permitted to see the sorrow of our people and the sorrow of our holy city, and to sit there when it is given into the hands of the enemy, he will incline his ear to hear; he will open his eyes and see our desolation and the city upon which his name is invoked.

PIUS IX.

KEY WEST.

Arrival of the Cuban Steamer Edgar Stuart—A History of Her Movements.

KEY WEST, FLA., January 16.—The steamer Edgar Stuart arrived here on the 13th inst. She is under command of Captain Rudolph Summers, formerly of the United States navy, which service he left in 1868, since which time he has been in the service of the Cubans, and is pretty well known as having made seven or eight successful landings, of arms on the Cuban coast. He left New York for Aspinwall on the 11th of December, with a part of the crew for the Edgar Stuart, and arrived at Aspinwall expecting to find the Stuart in a condition to leave on the 19th or 20th. Such not being the case, he left on the 25th of December, and arrived off the coast of Cuba on the 27th. He landed at a place known to him as Point Lino, and sent messengers into the interior to the Cuban chiefs to inform them that the steamer would be back in three or four days and have a force there to receive the arms and ammunition, also to send a force for the same purpose to a place known as Port Quaro.

The steamer then proceeded to the northeast coast, and on the 2d of January arrived at Port Quaro, a small Cuban hamlet on the coast, where he found parties ready to receive the arms and ammunition. One-half of the cargo was landed here on the 2d inst., and all moved into the country at once. The same day the steamer proceeded back to Port Lino, arriving there on the 2nd. The parties here were also ready to receive the balance of the cargo, and it was landed the same day, then coasting along the sout coast. On leaving Port Lino a Spanish gun boat was sighted a distance of ten miles, but as the gun boat did not interfere or give chase to the Captain's knowledge he did not trouble himself with her. This is the only war vessel he met from Cape Mercy to Cape San Antonio, although coasting within five or six miles of land. He left Port Lino on the the 2d inst. About eleven miles off San Antoine the machinery of the Stuart broke down. The vessel was put under canvas, and with a fine breeze from off the Cuban coast, as the wind was blowing a gale from the northwest; she reached Key West under sail, and is now coaling here. The Stuart has on board Cuban passengers from Aspinwall, one of whom is Col. Aguero, to whom the captain says great credit is due for the arrangements as to landing and the prompt discharge of arms and ammunition at the places named. The passengers returned with the Stuart, and are now here.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, January 15.—River sixteen feet six inches; stationary. The Sam. J. Hale, from New Orleans, Belle Vernon, from Pittsburgh, and Charmer, from Evansville, arrived to-day. The Nashville, from Memphis, arrived late last night. The Potomac departed for Memphis. Thermometer 32° at seven o'clock this evening. Weather cloudy. The Fearless passed up to Pittsburgh with four barges of iron ore.

NASHVILLE, January 15.—River again falling; four and one-half feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather cloudy and moderate.

ST. LOUIS, January 15.—The tow boat Fisher, which rendered efficient service in breaking the ice in the harbor, was struck under her rudder by a cake of ice as the gorge moved down stream on Monday evening, compelling her to land for repairs. During the night she sank, and yesterday toppled over, and will prove a total loss. She was valued at about five thousand dollars; uninsured.

MEMPHIS, January 15.—Warm and raining here nearly all day, with a thunder storm. River rising steadily. Arrived—Belle Lee, New Orleans. Departed—Alaska, last night, Cincinnati, Eckert, for the wreck of the Cherokee.

ST. LOUIS, January 15.—River rising slowly. Rain fallen nearly all day. The gorge above the bridge is still firm, but the transfer boat is engaged breaking a channel to the foot of Mound street transfer landing. The Richmond came to the levee to-day, and will begin to load for the south. Other boats will follow her, and when the ice below runs out a fleet of steamers will be ready to leave at once.

LOUISVILLE, January 15.—River falling; 7 feet 6 inches in canal; 5 feet 6 inches in chute. Warm all day; mercury ranged 45 to 60; rain this afternoon. Arrived—Sam Roberts and 10 barges, Pittsburgh; Thos M. Evans, Kentucky river. Departed—Sherman, falls, New Orleans; Sam Roberts and barges, Pittsburgh. The Oakland got aground in the canal, and will probably leave to-morrow evening. The Smokey City putting her tow through.

EVANSVILLE, IND., January 15.—Cloudy, mild and raining all day. River fallen 18 inches. Mercury 52 to 60. Up—Robert Mitchell, 6 A. M.; E. H. Durfee, 7; Andy Baum; Fayette, Mark No. 1, and H. S. Turner, 2 P. M. Down—Grey Eagle, 6 P. M. Business lively. Heavy fog to-night.

CAIRO, January 15.—Arrived—Northwestern, New Orleans; 4 P. M.; Mohawk, New Orleans, 6 P. M. Departed—Jno. W. Garrett, Pittsburgh, noon; Jno. Means, Pittsburgh, 1 P. M.; Lawrence, Cincinnati, 2 P. M.; the Glencoe failed to pull the Illinois off at Island No. 2; the latter will have to await a rise. The Grand Tower will take her place temporarily in the Columbus trade. The gorge at Grand Tower broke today. The ice is rapidly decreasing in the Ohio river. River fallen 7 inches. A heavy rain since noon, still continues; thermometer 54.

LEGISLATURES.

New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., January 15.—A bill was introduced to-day in the Assembly for a Constitutional amendment excluding from the right of suffrage any one convicted of bribery or larceny, or any infamous crime, or who has become interested in any wager on any election.

Captain Abe McPike.

ST. LOUIS, January 15.—Captain Abe McPike, a widely known steamboat and business man, died yesterday on his plantation at Edward's Point, Miss.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

The Governor's Salary Fixed at Ten Thousand Dollars Per Annum.

FIVE CONTESTED ELECTION CASES BEFORE THE HOUSE.

A Defect to be Supplied in the Local Option Law.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 15, 1873.

THE GOVERNOR'S SALARY.

The subject has been disposed of at last by fixing the salary at ten thousand dollars per annum. This was the figure named in the bill as originally introduced in the House, but it was cut down to nine thousand—a very small tub to the economical whale. The Senate this morning reinserted ten thousand dollars, and passed the bill by ayes 18, nays 12. Messrs. Warfel and White, Republicans, voted against the bill, and McClure, Reform, and Randall and Nagle, Democrats, for it. Otherwise the Republicans voted for the bill and the Democrats against. In the House, on the question of concurrence, the yeas were 53 and nays 44. This was a party vote, with the exception that Messrs. De Lacy, Josephs, King and Noyes, Democrats, voted for the bill, and Messrs. Bailey, Brunges, Dartt, McCune, Myer, Morford, Mylin, Nyce, Ramsey, Shaffer, Shuer and Wilcox, Republicans, voted against.

On this question of salaries, it may be said, that fixed for the Governor by this bill, is not a very extravagant one, when compared with the sums exacted by county officers in some of the more populous counties. Thus, Mr. McClure has introduced in the Senate, as a *reform* measure, a bill establishing the salaries of the county officers in Philadelphia, in which that of the Sheriff is fixed at $20,000 per annum; the District Attorney $15,000, City Treasurer $10,000, Recorder of Deeds $10,000; and so on, down through eight, seven, and six thousand, the last modest figure being that of the Mayor. This bill, however, abolishes all fees, and if passed will raise the profits of some of the Philadelphia officials fifty and seventy-five per cent.

A DEFECT IN LOCAL OPTION.

Under the crude and imperfect provisions of the Local Option law, in one of the townships, boroughs and cities of the State, the election would not take place on the question of license, until next autumn, if at all. The cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and some of the townships of Allegheny, and Beaver counties, for instance, in point of population, of Beaver, this morning, introduced a bill to cure this defect. It provides that elections under the law shall be uniform throughout the State, and where elections have been already held in any district, they shall be taken, the same shall be legitimatized, but where the vote has not been taken in any county, the election shall be held on the third Friday of March.

Under this bill, should it become a law, special elections will be held in Pittsburgh and Allegheny on the third Friday of March, on the question of license or no license. The probabilities of its passing, are decidedly favorable, as it meets the case of both Philadelphia and Pittsburgh by ordering special elections in these cities, the opponents of the law may make their fight on the Senator Banning bill.

PITTSBURGH EVENING TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The bill to incorporate this company came into the House this morning from the Senate, being the first bill passed by that body. Mr. Ballantine moved to suspend the rules and put it upon its passage, stating the company was already organized, and waiting for this bill to become a law to commence business. Mr. Brockway objected, but hoped there would be some limit to the suspension of the rules for this species of legislation. If once commenced there would be no end to suspending the rules for special legislation. Every member would seek to get particular project through in this way. Under the general laws of the State this company, he stated, could have been incorporated in the courts of Allegheny county—at all events it could get a charter in Philadelphia for $100, and be reported upon without causing much delay. On suspending the rules the yeas were 54 and the nays 53, so the motion failed, and the bill will go to the Committee on Corporations when again called.

This is an indication that at the outset the House is disposed to put the breaks down on private legislation. The vote was decisive, but it is doubtful if it will be maintained when once the House is flooded with bills of a private character, in which Pittsburgh is the members will be interested. The *Telegraph* suffers a brief delay in its charter because of the good intentions of inexperienced members. It will all wear off.

CONTESTED SEATS.

This was a good day for contested seats in the House, there being no less than five petitions of contest presented. Four of these came from the Republican candidates for the Assembly at the late election in Luzerne county, contesting the legality of the election of the sitting members on the grounds of fraudulent returns, ballot box stuffing, hundred ounce bags, and all which the over-anxious partizan is at times afflicted. The case is said to be a very strong one, and if the statements of the contestants are verified by sound evidence the sitting members will be ousted with the least possible delay. It is held that a separate committee of nine members is necessary, under the law, to report upon the conflicting affidavits of Quigley, Lacey and Kisner, Democrats, of Luzerne, were also presented.

THE COMMITTEES.

Seven o'clock Wednesday evening was fixed for the drawing of all committees. The House Committees will be announced and will be given out. Speaker Elliott has given a larger representation to Allegheny than ever before.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY BILLS.

The Allegheny House delegation have the following additional business to present, when bills in place will be called on Thursday:

By Mr. Kerr, an act to repeal the law relative to jury commissioners for Allegheny county.

By Mr. McClure, a joint resolution instructing our Senators and requiring our members in Congress to vote for an amendment to the National Constitution in favor of one term, and electing the President and Vice President by a direct vote of the people.

By Mr. Richardson, a supplement to the act incorporating the Youghiogheny Bridge at McKeesport, giving the company the privilege of changing the height above high water mark; also to allow the Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Wheatland to change its name to Pennsylvania Savings Fund; also a supplement to the act establishing the wards of Pittsburgh, defining the educational purposes; also to erect into a congregation the congregations of the First Baptist church of Pittsburgh and the Union Baptist church, to be called the Fourth Avenue Baptist Church.

By Mr. Kutan, to cure defects or omissions in sheriff's deeds.

By Mr. McKinley, a supplement to the Soldiers Orphans' Home, incorporating the Verona bridge at Oil City; also a joint resolution providing for the final adjournment of the Legislature.

By Mr. Playford, an act relative to the election of Councilmen in Connellsville.

EXTENDING THE MINING AND MANUFACTURING LAW.

Mr. Delamater called up and had passed the supplement to the mining and manufacturing law to extend its provision to deniers in oil.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at 11 o'clock.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

A message was received from the Governor announcing the approval of various bills passed last session.

THE GOVERNOR'S SALARY.

A message was received from the Senate reporting the passage of the Governor's salary bill at $10,000, which was concurred in.

PITTSBURGH "EVENING TELEGRAPH."

The Senate bill incorporating the Pittsburgh *Evening Telegraph* came to the House.

Mr. Ballentine moved a suspension of the rules and immediate consideration.

Messrs. Curtis and Brockway objected to the call of the yeas and nays. The Bill went over and was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

THE SINKING FUND.

The annual report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Messrs. Mackey and Jordan, was presented and filed.

CONTESTED SEATS.

Mr. Mitchell, of Tioga, presented a petition of Thomas Waddell, contesting the seat of John Farnce, of Luzerne.

Representative Sam Daley presented a petition of John E. Faance, contesting the seat of John H. Ash, Republican, of Philadelphia. Petitions touching the seats of Quigley, Lacey and Kisner, Democrats, of Luzerne, were also presented.

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By Mr. Kerr, an act to repeal the law relative to jury commissioners for Allegheny county.

By Mr. McClure, to repeal an act relative to the election of school directors in the city of Pittsburgh; also an act relative to the collection of the collateral inheritance tax; an act authorizing the Birmingham Passenger Railway to extend its track.

By Mr. Wainwright, an act to repeal an act relative to the building of bridges in Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

By Mr. Ballantine, a supplement to the fee bill.

By Mr. Newmeyer, a supplement to Wildwood avenue; an act to incorporate the Franciscan Hospital; a supplement to the Woods' Run Savings Bank; a supplement to the Mt. Olivet Incline Plane Company.

By Mr. Ramsey, an act creating the office of Civil Engineer and Surveyor for the county of Allegheny.

COMMITTEES ON CONTESTED SEATS.

Evening Session.—The House met at 7:30 to draw Committees on Contested Seats. Two Democrats, Beach, of Mifflin, and Greena wall, of Westmoreland, were absent.

The first committee drawn was that of Waddell against Kuhn, Democrat, and sitting members from Luzerne. Mr. Simonton, of Dauphin, appointed as counsel for the contestant, and Senator Frank Collins of Luzerne for Kuhn, the sitting member, and the counsel accepted without challenge, four members of the Philadelphia delegation and Mr. Ballantine of Allegheny. The committee now consists of Messrs. Strock, Lamon, Porter, Albright, McCullough, of Philadelphia, with Henry, of Cambria, Wilcox, of Erie, and Ballantine and Ramsey, of Allegheny. All Republicans. They were immediately sworn in and appointed Thursday at three o'clock, for the first meeting.

The Faunce vs. Ash Committee was drawn next. Col. McClure appeared as counsel for the contestant, and Senator Elisha W. Davis for John Ash, the sitting member. After all the names had been called, Mr. McClure raised the point that the names which had been accepted by both parties could not be stricken off by the contestant or sitting member. Quite a discussion followed between Speaker Elliott and Senator McClure on this point. The chair ruled by reading an extract of the law, and the Senator submitted.

The second committee consists of John Welsh, Jones, Prizer, Hauck, Oliver, Burkholder, Allison of Washington, and John C. Newmeyer of Allegheny—eight Republicans and one Democrat.

At half past eleven the clerk called the roll for the selection of the third committee, that of DeLacy, of Luzerne.

Successful Swindling Dodge.

BALTIMORE, January 15.—Cooper, Reese & Co., bankers of this city, were swindled to the amount of $4,900 on Saturday last by the payment of a bogus draft for that amount purporting to be drawn by Gibson, Cazarow & Co., bankers of New York, and payable to the order of R. S. Knox, of Baltimore. The firm had received a telegram the same day, bearing the name of the New York firm, advising them of the draft, and stating the amount, and the draft was paid on presentation. The fraud was successful owing to the fact that the same party had a short time previously presented two genuine drafts from the same firm in New York, of which they advised the Baltimore firm by telegraph.

THE CAPITAL.

Vacancy in the Treasury.

LIVE SAVING STATIONS.

Indian Contractors to be Watched.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Public Building Site in Pittsburgh.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH SPAIN.

Credit Mobilier Investigation.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 15, 1873.

PUBLIC BUILDING SITE IN PITTSBURGH.

Senators Scott and Cameron feel some anxiety about the House bill making an appropriation for the purchase of a site for public buildings in Pittsburgh. They find the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds opposed to the bill. General Negley is pressing the matter daily and has been granted a hearing before the committee on Friday next.

INDIAN CONTRACTORS TO BE WATCHED.

The Indian Committee of the House will take action upon a bill regulating the delivery of goods to the Indians. It requires all agents who receive goods to keep a record of such receipts and transmit a duplicate to the Secretary at Washington, which will be open to the inspection of all parties who desire it. The bill also provides for the detachment of a military officer, whose duty it is to be present when the goods are delivered to see that the Indians receive the same privilege who may desire it. Gen. Shanks, chairman of the committee, will, when the bill is reported, make a speech giving an expose of the manner in which the Indians are robbed under the present system.

THE TREASURY SECRETARYSHIP.

It is stated here, to-day, that Senator Scott, of Pennsylvania, has been named for the position of Secretary of the Treasury. His friends think, however, that the Senator would not be apt to relinquish his Senatorship to take charge of even the United States exchequer.

LIVE SAVING STATIONS.

Captain Merryman, of the Revenue Marine Bureau, has just returned from the New Jersey coast, where he made inspection of every station along that coast. He reports that he found the service in much better condition than he anticipated. A force of 280 men patrol the coast every night, and Captain Merryman believes there is but little occasion for the loss of life, the men, as a corps, proving highly effective and energetic. The new station houses recently erected were finally inspected, preparatory to being received from the contractors. Sufficient apparatus for all probable emergencies have been put in all of the new stations, and other additional works will be inserted early in the spring. The report will be submitted to the Secretary to-day. Dr. Sawielle has just examined the corps as to their physical qualities, and pronounced each of the men in good health and calculated to endure the labor and fatigue common to their occupation.

VACANCY IN THE TREASURY.

Mr. Miller, one of the principal bookkeepers in the United States Treasurer's office, has resigned, to take effect about March 1st. The position is worth about $2,500 per annum. The duties will be compiled by the clerks in the service rules, but those having practical knowledge of the books of the office will, it is understood, be recommended by Gen. Spinner, and of course active action places their chances of success in advance of all other competitors.

CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE INDIAN COMMITTEE.

We shall probably have a change in the Chairmanship of the House Indian Committee next session. The contested election case of Gen. Shanks, the present Chairman, precluding his return. This is the view of the question taken by Gen. Shanks himself.

MR. HENRY C. CAREY'S NEW WORK.

Mr. Henry C. Carey's new work, "The Unity of Law," has been deemed of so much importance by the American Iron and Steel Association, and the National Association of Manufacturers, that copies of it have been placed in the hands of the President and Vice President of the United States, Heads of Departments and Bureaus, Senators and members of Congress.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL ILL.

Mr. Boutwell remained at his residence yesterday, feeling too unwell to go to the office. Judge Richardson performed the duties of Secretary in his absence.

THE DELAYTON CASE.

The Senate special committee to inquire into certain allegations against Hon. Powell Clayton is examining the testimony taken in the premises for the purpose of striking out all irr

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1873.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 52f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¼@112¾.

Two Governors in Louisiana, McEnery and Kellogg. Under which King?

BROOKS furnished the cash to purchase the interest of his son-in-law in Credit Mobilier.

THERE is now some probability of the passage of Senator Morton's bill to issue $25,000,000 additional currency to be distributed through the West and South.

THE Examining Board at West Point have reported to the Secretary of War the names of eighteen cadets nominated last year for discharge. This is a large number of failures.

WE publish this morning the late allocution of the Pope, addressed to the Cardinals, which has caused such a profound sensation throughout Europe, and for the publication of which the Roman Catholic journals of Germany were suppressed. It will be read with interest by both Catholic and Protestant.

EXTENSIVE importations are expected between now and Spring. Large orders are reported to have gone out to Europe, the competition between ocean lines, and the consequent low rates of freight adding to the inducement to buy largely. The tariff does not appear to check up excessive purchases of foreign goods, and yet there are still persons who still clamor for a revenue tariff.

WE ARE glad to see that one man in Washington is doing his utmost to secure the passage by the *Senate* of the appropriation for Government buildings in Pittsburgh. That man is our Representative in the *House*, General Negley. If he could get some assistance from our Senators, it is altogether likely the measure would pass, and the new buildings, so much needed, would be ordered at once.

THE New York *Commercial Advertiser* says:

"The salary of the Mayor of Pittsburgh is $20,000. It used to be only $10,000, but when it became his duty to peruse the Pittsburgh papers, a commiserating commonalty added $10,000 more."

This is all wrong. The *Advertiser* certainly labors under an erroneous impression. It must mean either Philadelphia, Baltimore or Boston.

THE new King *ad interim* of the Sandwich Islands is a Maine Yankee—Elisha H. Allen by name. He first went to the islands as an American Consul, afterwards was elected Chief Justice and presided with dignity. Whoever thought that a genuine live Yankee would live to be "King of the Cannibal Islands?" Wonders will never cease. We congratulate this scion of Uncle Samuel—King Allen I. all the way from Maine.

OUR dispatches again announce Indian depredations and the punishment visited. The Apaches this time are said to have attacked a New Mexico freight train, and killed the wagon-master. The Fifth Cavalry went in pursuit of the savages, caught up with them, killed all the warriors and took twenty-five women and children captive. This tribe, or portions of it, appear to be wholly beyond the influences of the humane system of the Indian Commission.

IT has been ascertained that the Chinese soldiers are being armed with the latest improved breech-loading rifles, and the foreign resident population think that a declaration of war against the Europeans is imminent. The English diplomatic and naval officials are watching the movements with intense solicitude, we are told, and will be prepared for any emergency. An outbreak of this character will doubtless lead to further innovations on the old customs of the Chinese, and may open up the country to uninterrupted intercourse with foreigners.

THE Judiciary Committee of the House have been ordered to inquire into the recent acts of Judge Durell, of Louisiana, and if they deem proper, to report articles of impeachment against him for undue and unlawful interference in State matters. This is the proper course to pursue, and shows the propriety of the course of the President, who recently refused to nullify a decision of Judge Durell's Court. If Durell has exceeded his authority, he is amenable to law; but the President had no right to interfere with him or his decisions. The Supreme Court alone could set them aside.

The Senate debated the concurrent proposition to appoint three Senators and six Representatives to inquire whether there is any legal government in Louisiana, but it was finally ordered, along with a substitute covering the ground to the Judiciary Committee, who will report what action on the part of Congress is necessary in the premises.

CONSOLIDATION.

The subject of consolidating the Municipalities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny under one Corporation is agitating the public mind to some extent just now in this neighborhood. We have been waited upon by persons favoring the plan and by others opposing, and asked to agitate the subject in order to obtain a fair expression of the wishes of the people interested. In order to do this we cannot conceive of any better way than for our friends in Allegheny to call a mass meeting, for the purpose of comparing views and arriving at the actual facts of the case. We have uniformly expressed it as our conviction that three-fourths—yea more than that proportion—of the citizens of Allegheny are opposed to consolidation, but within a day or two prominent persons from that city have called and endeavored to make us think otherwise. We believe the members of the Legislature will abide by and respect any decision that may appear to be an honest expression of the people, but we know that our Representatives have been assured that a majority of the tax-payers and citizens of Allegheny favor an act uniting the two cities under one government. Unless this partially relied on representation of the state of public opinion is proved erroneous by some definite public expression, we shall not much wonder at any result which may quietly be brought about.

We do not know, at present, of any movement, public or private, to effect consolidation. Although we, in common with all whom we meet, have listened to sundry and divers rumors of impending efforts to bring about a sort of *coup d'etat* by which Allegheny is to be swallowed up, *nolens volens*, and without being even asked to express an opinion. If this rumor should be founded on a single grain of truth, now is the proper time for Allegheny to take action, so that her wishes shall be publicly made known, and the Legislature not be permitted to act under false impressions. Silence will in this case be construed into assent, and we warn anti-consolidationists in time. In case a public meeting is held, and expression given on the subject, we shall do our full share in publishing the facts fully, so that there will be no possibility of a mistake as to the prevalent opinion of the people directly interested. In the meantime, our columns are open for the discussion, and we would simply remark, that anonymous communications have but little weight with the public.

JUDGE AGNEW'S DECISION.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the appellant, W. J. Kountz, against Fisher Bros., for a reversal of the decision of the District Court of this county in one of the cases growing out of the "Bull Oil Ring of 1869," has been announced, and, as might be supposed, creates some talk in this community, where the parties and the facts out of which the suit grew are well known. To be brief, we will just state, that in June, 1869, W. J. Kountz sold 2,000 barrels of crude oil to Kirkpatrick & Lyons at thirteen and one-half cents per gallon. The latter firm subsequently transferred this contract to Fisher Brothers, who held it at maturity. Before it matured Kirkpatrick & Lyons entered into a combination with others for the purpose of fictitiously raising the price of oil to a figure above the price Kountz had sold to them at, and the latter on discovering this fact refused to deliver the oil or settle the difference at the price ruling on the day of maturity, viz., eighteen cents or thereabouts. Suit was brought to recover on this and other similar contracts, and judgment was rendered against Kountz in the District Court. This decision has been reversed by the Supreme Court and another trial ordered.

The point that we wish to bring before our readers at this time is the prominent one in this case, while there are several others of great interest to this community. It was held by Judge Agnew that in arriving at the value of an article, the jury could and must look outside of the market price. We have always been taught heretofore that the price of a thing was just what it would sell for, but in this, it appears from this decision, we were altogether wrong. There may be times and circumstances similar to those of the night of December 31, 1869, where "unlawful combinations," powerful through personal influence and unlimited moneyed resources—can exercise such temporary control over the markets of a commodity, that a value utterly fictitious may be temporarily maintained. Such a period was the one when Fisk and Gould run the price of gold up on an unsuspecting public. Another may be found in Jay Gould's late attempt to "Bull" the market on Erie railroad stock; indeed the past ten years are prolific in just such attempts to "corner" the markets of the country, and even staid old Pittsburgh—so wedded to honest ways—began to think the trick a respectable one, provided money could be made through it for the parties holding all the bowers, trumps and aces.

But Judge Agnew thinks differently, and uses such terms as "unlawful and fraudulent practices," "fictitious," "false" and "swollen prices," "fraudulent purposes of the combination;" and refuses to lend his "sanction and encouragement to gambling operators and capitalists," because they "would destroy men's chances in legitimate business." Nor will he permit the measures of damages to be made upon the figure of the fictitious price established by the "combination," although it appears to be the market value of the article, or what it will bring. The price must be "*a bona fide* one," and in order to ascertain what this is, reference must be made to the price *after* maturity of the contract as well as *before* that time. In this case the plaintiffs proved that oil would sell to the "Ring" at eighteen cents per gallon on the night of the 31st of December, 1869, but unfortunately for them, it was worth but little more than half that sum on the day after the contract fell due, and it was therefore the duty, under such circumstances, for the jury to fix the market price, and the measure of damages—a privilege which was denied them under the rulings of the lower court. The latter held to our old idea, that what a thing would sell for—no matter under what circumstances, nor to whom—that was its price, morally, legally and every other way. But Judge Agnew dissents, and holds that such a course would place legitimate dealers wholly at the mercy of gamblers, and, basing his decision on common sense, he declines to permit them to fictitiously make the market price, and empowers the jury to find what the actual value of a thing is to the legitimate trade, regardless of the offers of members of an "unlawful combination."

The Judge is severe, but we believe he is right, and that his decision will greatly tend to prevent attempts in the future to "corner oil," at least in this latitude.

The force of the decision is applicable quite as much to efforts to "Bear" a market as to "Bull" it, as the jury is authorized to inquire what the *actual market value* is, outside of all extraneous influences. A combination might be organized to put prices *down* on "settlement day" quite as readily as one could be formed to put them up, and with the same intent, viz.: enforcing the settlement of unfulfilled contracts at figures to suit the "shorts." The markets might be so tampered with by the "Bears" that all purchasers would be frightened off, and consequently the ruling rate could be influenced. Hereafter, under this decision, it will be the privilege of juries to look over the whole ground and find what the legitimate price is, or ought to be, before adjusting the amount of damages for non-fulfilled contracts of any kind. In a word, stock and merchandise gambling—hitherto thought to be honest and respectable—has been dealt a staggering blow by the highest judicial authority in the State, and the people can well afford to congratulate themselves that an end has been put to it. Legitimate trade and merchandising can henceforth pursue the even tenor of their ways with no fear of "Corners," thrusts from irate "Bulls," or hugs from angry "Bears."

A Lead Pencil Run Through a Man's Body.

From the Jersey City Journal.]

A remarkable accident occurred on New Year's night, one the narration of which would not be believed. It appears that reliable parties tell the story, and the man hurt has been seen and interviewed. It appears that, on the evening of the day mentioned, William Lautier, driver of 5 engine, Jersey City Fire Department, started for supper, his residence being in Sixth street, near Coles street. When near home, he slipped upon a piece of ice, falling backward, and the flesh near the shoulder-blade was penetrated by the point of a well-sharpened lead pencil, which stood upright imbedded in the hard-encrusted snow. The pointed wooden implement pierced through his two coats, underclothing, and then through the whole body, coming slightly out—the end—in his breast, near the armpit. He ate his supper, and did not feel much pain until two hours later—though he thought he felt a little sore. He went back to the engine house, and there and then he said he thought he had broken a bone in his side. His coats were stripped off, and then his friends saw the sharp point of the pencil, protruding slightly, the other and unsharpened end being imbedded in his back. All who saw the sight were astonished, as well they might be. Dr. Reeves was immediately sent for, and he and Foreman Hogan had to take pinchers, and cut and slash at the flesh before they could get a hold of the pencil so as to pull it out. The job of extracting it was difficult. Lautier now lies at home, weak in condition, though he will recover. This must be set down as the most remarkable case of stabbing, and of "penciling by the way," on record.

The Caucus.

Politicians will be interested in hearing that *conciliabulum* is Latin for caucus. At least, this is the word given for it in the Papal allocution, as translated by the *Catholic Review*. We suspect that the Council of the Vatican has a good deal to answer for in setting the fashion for the caucus ecclesiastical to which the Armenian Bishops have lately had recourse. It reports speak truly, there was as much wire-pulling done during the session of that venerable body as might have sufficed for half a dozen political conventions. The *conciliabulum*, in fact, became of a good deal more importance than the *concilium*, and the minority, which so abjectly submitted to be caucused into silence, is finding in Germany and elsewhere that, while continued resistance might have earned for them a certain amount of respect, their temporary opposition has only made them as much suspected by the uncompromising adherents of the Papacy as they are despised by the consistently liberal and progressive members of the Church.—*N. Y. Times.*

VARIOUS ITEMS.

A CALIFORNIA Chinaman committed suicide by cramming paper up his nose.

THE Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway has completed a double track through nearly its whole extent.

THE Kansas City police lately picked up a young man dead drunk with a Good Templar's commission in his pocket.

GOVERNOR CALDWELL, of North Carolina, has pardoned Kinchy Ann Edwards, the only white woman ever in the Raleigh Penitentiary.

PERHAPS the severest criticism, in an epigrammatic form, passed on the mistakes of Napoleon III., was that of Thiers —"There are no more faults to commit."

A PATERSON (N. J.) youngster named Fuchs nearly killed his sister recently, by pouring scalding water into her ear, probably mistaking her tympanum for a tin panum.

SEVERAL religious papers are quite shocked at an advertisement in the *National Baptist* of "baptismal pants." It had'nt occurred to any of them that, perhaps the compositor made a mistake in his "font."

A MARRIAGE took place recently at North Stonington, Conn., in which the bride had to be carried in the arms of her husband, she having met with an accident two years ago, which deprived her of the use of her limbs.

FAMINE fever has again appeared in London. It is now probably a continuation of the outbreak in 1868, when, having disappeared from the kingdom for thirteen years, it suddenly revived and lasted through the two following years, dying out in 1871.

A BOARDING-HOUSE keeper, in Indianapolis, has been sued for $5,000 damages by a boarder, who alleges that she caught the small-pox through his negligence, another of the inmates being down with the disease, and the fact concealed from the other occupants of the house.

LAURA D. FAIR, finding that some San Francisco property of hers, assessed at $17,000, was no better than other property assessed at $8,000, terrified the tax collector last week, but kindly deferred shooting him until she could see if her lawyer might not suggest another remedy.

M. GAUDUIN has been making experiments to supersede borax, which is generally employed in soldering, and the result is that he finds that an excellent flux for soldering iron, and brazing copper and aluminum bronze, is obtained by a mixture of equal parts of cryolit and chloride of barium.

JUBAL EARLY comes to the surface again long enough to say: "I cannot endure one who has gone over to the enemy since the war. Though he be a Virginian, I regard his crime as unpardonable, and worse than if he had deserted in time of war." Somebody in Virginia ought to teach Early to hold his tongue.

A MEDICAL correspondent explains that "embolism," of which the Emperor died, is a coagulation of the solid parts of the blood into clots, which block up the heart and arteries. These plugs are called emboli, and by blocking up the arterial courses, give rise to fatal consequences. They are dependent upon previous disease of the system.

A BERLIN journal of considerable repute and possessing a very decided influence over the public mind in Prussia, has just issued a regular press pronunciamento against Great Britain and the policy of England. The writer goes on to demonstrate the waning power of John Bull, particularly in the East, in the face of the new and invigorating diplomacy of Russia and the United States.

A LITTLE boy named William Post, while riding on a sled in the city of Kingston, N. Y., ran on the track of the New York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad, in front of a passing locomotive. The little fellow was caught under the wheels and literally ground to atoms, the only recognizable portion of his body being the head, which was completely severed from the trunk and thrown on one side of the track.

SCHENECTADY has the latest Enoch Ardenism. Husband was gone sixteen years; wife became the third spouse of a wealthy citizen, and with her first husband returned to look into the window (figuratively, for he went squarely into the door); she asked the wealthy citizen to whom he should leave his property. "To my children," said he, "children by my first wife." "Then I shall have to leave you;" and she did, in company with her first and earliest.

SPEAKING of a lady recently deceased in Boston, the *Transcript* of that city says: "She was a person not easily to be described, and not in a few words, because the play of her mind was so genial and subtle. She was like sunshine. But she did not shine out cheerfully for her friends and a wide acquaintance without mastering her own private griefs, and being the better for them. She was intensely sympathetic, but genially so, and pleasantly. So many people who are sympathetic are lugubrious merely."

THE St. Louis *Democrat* is authority for the statement that Senator Sumner never believed in the legitimacy of the late French Emperor's descent. Speaking on French topics in the Senate one day about four years ago, he referred to the First Napoleon as the "reputed uncle of the Emperor." He was then Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and fearing, on reflection, that the expression would appear improper coming from such a source, he sent an autograph note to the reporter of the Associated Press, after the debate had concluded, requesting him to suppress the word "reputed." The reporter complied, but kept the note as a possible curiosity of the future.

IN HIS views upon the Sandwich Islands, Mark Twain says: "Having explained who the 30,000 whites are, and what sort of people the 50,000 natives are, I will now shovel in some information as to how this toy realm, with its toy population, is governed. By a constable and six policemen? By a justice of the peace and a jury! By a Mayor and a Board of Aldermen? Oh, no. But by a King, and a Parliament, and a Ministry, and a Privy Council, and a standing army (200 soldiers), and a navy (steam ferryboat and a raft), and a grand bench of Supreme Justices, and a Lord High Sheriff on each island. This is the way it is done. It is like propelling a sardine dish with the Great Eastern's machinery.

Good and Bad Farming.

A workman is known by his chips, and the evidences of good or bad farming may be found in the general thrift, or its lack on the farm.

It is not an evidence of good farming to see dilapidated fences, broken bars, gates swinging on one hinge, or perhaps not swinging at all. It is not an evidence of good farming to find the plow frozen in the furrow, the barrow just where it was last used, the harvester sheltered in an angle of the Virginia fence, the mower standing in the middle of the meadow, where the last swath was finished. It is not an evidence of good farming to find mold tools lying around loose to be covered by the snows of winter, the corn crib uncovered and exposed to the sun and rain, nor a few logs dozed by the weather, to be worked up piecemeal, as wanted, or perhaps, if coal is used, lying in a scattered pile, with no covering save the canopy of heaven. It is not suggestive of thrift when hogs are allowed to root up the meadows that perhaps must be cut for hay next season, or horses and cattle allowed to roam there at will, long after the last grass is devoured, eating into the roots and perhaps poaching the turf soaked with rain. It is not good economy to allow stock in Winter to go unprovided with comfortable stables or sheds, because you cannot afford to buy the lumber to shelter them with. These are some of the principal evidences of bad farming. The minor ones are many, for that which is worth buying is worth preserving, and he who is the best farmer makes the most money in the end. The way to accomplish this is to begin young, for habits of orderly care acquired then will be improved in mature age, just as carelessness will be intensified with the growth of years.

The farmer who owns but little stock and keeps it fat, is richer than he who, owning much, allows it to waste and become poor in the endeavor to keep more than his farm can carry. Much of the thrift and order about the farm lies with the children. However much the parents may strive, however hard they may labor, if the children are not interested in preserving order, if they have not constantly before them incentives to do so, one little dereliction will follow another, until in the end disorder will prevail, the farm will begin to run down, and it will be found that it costs more to bring it back twice told than it would have to have kept it intact at first. Whenever you are through with a tool or implement for the season, put it away in a secure place. The objection sometimes made that it takes so much room for storage, is not valid. There is on every farm plenty of loft room for the lighter tools, and many ways will suggest themselves for raising comparatively heavy ones, as plows and harrows, and a little time spent at the *right* time will be money in the end. Even mowers, harvesters, and threshing machines, occupy but little room, if properly taken apart, and the exercise of doing so and putting them together again, often gives valuable lessons in mechanics, and renders the operator thoroughly conversant with the workings of the machine itself. There is more in the care of little things than most people imagine, for if these are thoroughly looked after greater ones are not apt to suffer.—*Western Rural.*

PERSONAL.

FATHER BURKE is sick in New Orleans.

THERE is said to be some anxiety in New York about Governor Dix's health.

BEN HILL, ex-Confederate, is practicing law at Atlanta, and is said to be the best lawyer in the State.

JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG is to start a new weekly paper in London, next month, to be called the *Weekly News*.

HAMILTON FISH, JR., son of the Secretary of State, is to marry one of the daughters of Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey.

THE Order of Isabella the Catholic has been conferred on a prominent Israelite, M. Caro, who is the representative of Spain at Frankfort.

GENERAL JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE lives at Lexington, Kentucky, and was given an important place at one time by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

MRS. FENN, of Chester Centre, Mich., while ill, was burned to death Christmas by Christian neighbors, who put some red-hot bricks in bed with her to keep her warm.

A MEMBER of the Chase family in Maine says that the search after that £50,000,000 estate in England turned out merely a wild goose chase, no such estate existing there.

OSSIAN E. DODGE is the defendant in a suit for divorce in St. Paul, Minn. He is fifty-two, and his wife twenty-eight; and she alleges brutal treatment and marital infidelity.

IT is some consolation to know that when Susan B. Anthony goes to the penitentiary for illegal voting she will leave no orphan children behind her to suffer for want of a mother's tender care.

THE grand-daughter of Gen. Stark, of Revolutionary fame, is just dead, at Manchester, N. H. Her name was Mary Babson; her age 92. She lived with her distinguished ancestor, during the latter years of her life.

MRS. TYLER, the widow of the ex-President, has become a resident of Georgetown, D. C., for the winter. It is reported that she is about to dispose of her property on Staten Island, and purchase her husband's old estate in Virginia.

THREE sisters, Mrs. Smiley, Mrs. Smith and Miss Ranger, who have long lived together, in Brattleboro, Vt., where they were socially much esteemed, all died within one month—the first on Nov. 21 and the last on December 20.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS lives near Crawfordsville, Ga., in a small and not very comfortable house, which he dignifies with the name of "Liberty Hall." He is charitable, and gives away all the excess he maks after providing for himself.

THE oldest person who died in Stratham last year was Mrs. Abigail Robinson, known as "Aunt Nabby." She was over 97 years of age. In her younger days she possessed great strength. At the ripe old age of 90 she would take a bushel of meal from the wagon with one hand, and carry it into the house with ease. In stature she was small, never weighing over 120 pounds. She was the last survivor of a family of ten.

MISS LIZZIE DUFFER, Miss Alice Hagey and Miss Kate January, at the Murfreesboro', Tenn., Agricultural Fair, did contend for pre-eminence in the high art of cooking, the prize being a fine cooking stove. Each young woman came at the appointed time, provided with provisions of her own selection, and in turn took charge of the cook-room. Miss January was the winner; and if it would be an object to any young fellow contemplating matrimony, she has, at least, a nice stove with which to start the house-keeping.

GOVERNOR SAFFORD, of Arizona, who recently paid a visit to Cochise, the principal chief of the Apache Indians, thus describes his interview: I examined the personal appearance of the renowned Apache chief. His height is about six feet; shoulders slightly rounded by age; features quite regular: head large and well proportioned; countenance rather sad: his hair long and black, with some gray ones intermixed; face smooth, the beard pulled out with pincers, as is the custom with Indians. He wore a shirt, with pieces of cotton about his loins and head, and moccasins covered his feet, which constituted his costume. He is thought to be about sixty years of age.

My Method of Washing.

When the clothes are removed Sunday morning, they are put to soak in a tub or barrel containing cold water, (without soap,) which is made ready the evening before, of course, assorting them into four lots—namely, fine, coarse, colored and flannels; flannels are not soaked. On Monday morning they are pounded and squeezed in this water with a long-handled light mallet, then wrung out, and after the water is removed thrown back into the barrel with a sufficient quantity of soap, and boiling water poured over them (flannels and colored clothes not put into boiling water); then pounded and squeezed again a few minutes. Very few, if any, will need rubbing on the board, as this process leaves them clean; they are then wrung out and put into a bag and on to boil in cold water, with a little soap.

After boiling about twenty minutes they are removed to a tub of water and gently rubbed, that no particles of soap may adhere to them; then wrung, and put into a little rinsing water, a little blue and slightly warm. Rinse, wring, shake out well and hang up to dry. White flannels should be washed in *clean* suds, and all woolens rinsed in water of the same temperature as that in which they have been washed.

A very little starch in the rinse water improves the looks of white as well as colored clothes; besides, they are more easily ironed. My clothes, washed in this way, are as white and clean as any one could desire. I find a Wringer a *great help* in washing.

Starch for common clothes I make as follows, and find it superior to that which is boiled and strained, and much less trouble: Stir about four table-spoonfuls of flour with cold water into a thin paste, leaving no lumps, and pour into it a quart or two of boiling water, stirring all the while. Then pour into a quart or two of cold water, and let it stand a few minutes to settle. After it has settled, the top may be poured off for use.

MRS. JULIA M. WELLOCK.

Are none of the numerous washing machines better than the old pounding barrels? It seems to us so. We know a housewife who uses one—abandoned the pounder for it, and could not be induced to return to it under any circumstances; indeed, she has not used a pounder for years. Cannot some of the rural housewives tell a better and quicker way of washing than that given above?—*Moore's Rural New Yorker.*

A Neglected Source of Food.

Dr. Muter, in the pages of the *Food Journal*, calls attention to what he terms a neglected source of food. Some time ago, while investigating cocoa by means of the microscope, he discovered an ingredient employed by way of adulteration to which he could give no name. Subsequently he had a sample of a substance offered at the Mark Lane Exchange as an article of food for cattle, forwarded to him for analysis. It now became necessary to deal with the matter seriously, and so further microscopic investigation led to the discovery that the mysterious ingredient was simply the flour of the African pea or earth nut. Dr. Muter declares, however, that the bean of this peanut is an excellent substance, which, instead of being used only as food for cattle, or by some adulterators more enterprising than their neighbors, should be everywhere recognized as a marketable article of human diet.

Fat a Destructive of Animal Physiology.

We lay no claim to science, but the recent record of the "Short Horn Convention" at Indianapolis, Ind., adds another item to our foregone impression relative to the values of animal life when excited or fulminated by excessive expansive unhealthy, yet digestive food. The exhibits of most, if not all of our prize cattle receiving premiums at Fairs, it is well known by those who have knowledge of nature's laws, are incompatible with true progressive advance, and we rejoice that this Indianapolis Short Horn Convention carefully put themselves down to the truth that, while the largest and fattest sold best and won the premiums because of the fancy incompetent judges, yet the man who knew aught of breeding kept his animals carefully free of any excess of fatty flesh.

To Break a Horse of Pulling.

To break a horse of pulling at the halter, tie him with a rope around the neck. Then put a rope in his mouth, carrying the ends up along the face, passing them under the rope around the neck, and tie to a post, or other suitable place, and *make* him pull. The strain will come on the corners of the mouth. Our friend, Mr. John Miller, of Bloom, Ill., says he has never known a horse thus operated on, to pull the second time; but if you persist in trying to make him pull back, he will perhaps go for *you*.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., compound from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Eckh. C. Fullmester, Joshua Rhodes, R. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

STATE NEWS.

A NEW three hundred barrel flowing well was struck at Grease City, Saturday. It is owned by Captain Grace.

LAST week the Pennsylvania Railroad Company paid to their 2,000 workmen in Altoona the large sum of $165,000 wages for one month.

THERE is something in a name, as a Mr. Hunter, of Tionesta, had sixteen dead deer and one bear ready to be skinned, lying around his house a few days ago.

THERE were originally but three counties in Pennsylvania, viz., Philadelphia, Chester and Bucks. Clarion county was formed from a part of Venango and Armstrong counties March, 11, 1839.

THE wells on the Sedgwick farm, Petrolia, are not averaging more than six barrels. A new well on this farm, owned by John Galey, is doing fifty barrels, but several are not doing more than four.

ON last Thursday morning Miss Nancy McLure, of Sharon, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, died, aged 94 years. Mrs. McLure was a granddaughter of the Hon. John Hart, of New Jersey, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

THE Titusville *Courier* says: On the McCleary Farm, near Petrolia, three two hundred and fifty barrel tanks are filled with oil, and a five hundred barrel tank is building. The operators are determined to store their oil, and wait for better prices.

THE voters of Armstrong county will vote for or against the granting of licenses to sell intoxicating liquors in all election districts, except Kittanning Borough, on Friday, the 28th of February next. This includes Parker's Landing and Lawrenceburg.

TUESDAY'S Oil City *Derrick* says the Parker accommodation coming north on Monday night killed a man named Bacon. The pilot struck him and hurled him off the track; his head struck a piece of railroad iron. He was picked up as soon as possible and taken to Foxburg, where he died in about forty minutes. Deceased was a sewing machine agent from Lawrenceburg, aged about 35.

THE Oil City *Evening Telegraph* of yesterday says that on Saturday afternoon, John Duress, an employe on the Allegheny Valley railroad, was run over by a hand car near the mouth of Robertz's run and seriously hurt. He was standing in the car, the wheels of which passed over a signal torpedo, exploding it, and Duress, in looking over the front part of the hand car to see what had happened, lost his balance and fell upon the track. The wheels passed over his thighs.

THE youth Avery, whose incipient forgeries were lately nipped in the bud, was tried on a couple of indictments, Friday afternoon last at Meadville. On the charge of obtaining goods on false pretenses, he was his own lawyer, such having been his former occupation. Being unsuccessful in this, he threw up the sponge, and let somebody else conduct the second case in which he was again convicted. On Saturday he was sentenced for both crimes, jointly, and given four years and ten months of penal servitude in the State's Prison to work out.

ON Wednesday of last week, Mr. Wm. Messner, of Warren, was up near Mr. Holt's some four miles below Corydon, helping his men get out timber. He kept his shot gun in a hollow tree to use when he was at leisure in shooting partridges and other game. When the last team was coming he stopped in a hurry for his gun, jerked it out and it went off, lodging the whole charge and wadding in the fleshy part of his right hip with a downward direction. The muscles of the hip are all torn to pieces, but the bone is not injured. He was doing well at last advices.

THE Titusville *Herald* says: Last Saturday a most singular accident occurred on a farm in Chautauqua Lake, owned by one Stevens, a former conductor on the Oil Creek road. A workman was felling a tree just as a man named Lane was driving by in his cutter with his wife and three children. As the tree commenced to topple the horse became frightened and stopped. Lane got out to urge him on, and saw the tree would fall towards him. He tried to pull his wife and children out of the cutter, but without avail, and the tree fell on them. The woman and two children were instantly killed, and the other child died shortly afterward.

MONDAY'S Titusville *Herald* says: Saturday afternoon last, Andrew Firth, son of a widow living on the plank road, was coasting with some companions near Mr. E. H. Lee's refinery; one of the boys fell from his sled on the road just as Mr. J. H. Broad drove along. In trying to avoid running over him Mr. Broad ran against and knocked down the boy Firth. The boy was on his feet directly, and to an inquiry if he was hurt made no reply, but walked on. Drs. Moody and Barr were afterward called to see him, when it was found that his skull had been crushed, and part of the brain protruded, which was immediately replaced. The wound is a very dangerous one, and may probably prove fatal.

ON Thursday morning last, as Mr. Isaac Gress, of Pleasant Unity, was crossing the railroad at Chambers' crossing, west of Latrobe, in a sleigh, the hind part of the sleigh was struck by the bumper of the engine of the mail train east, a view of the approaching train being obstructed by a gravel train switched off on the siding. The horse and sleigh escaped, but Mr. Gress was pitched a distance of about fifteen feet and fatally injured. The train backed, and he was taken to the station at Latrobe, from whence he was removed to the residence of his brother. All that human aid could do was done to alleviate his sufferings, but he expired about half past one o'clock. He leaves a wife and three children, and a large circle of friends, who will mourn his untimely end.

ON Wednesday evening last, a sad and fatal accident occurred to the family of Thomas Carr, who resides on the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, near Morton's Station, by which Mrs. Carr and her three children were burned to death. Mrs. Carr had been very busy all day ironing clothes and had neglected to fill a lamp that she intended to use with oil. The oil, called combination fluid, and said to be non-explosive, was in a can. Mrs. Carr filled the lamp, but before doing so, as a matter of precaution, removed a lighted lamp to the opposite side of a table from where she was standing, and was in the act of sitting the can upon the table, when it exploded as quick as gunpowder, caused no doubt by the gas from the can communicating with the lighted lamp. Three of her children were in the room at the time close to the table, and upon them and the mother the burning oil was scattered, setting their clothes on fire. Some of the neighbors heard the cries of distress and on hastening to the house found the room on fire, Mrs. Carr in the last agonies of death and the children burnt in a horrible manner. They extinguished the fire and did all they could to relieve the sufferers, but two of the children died soon after the accident, and the third lingered until towards midnight when death relieved it from its horrible suffering.

Most Important Notice.

We publish below the testimonial of Mr. James Irvin, one of our best known citizens, and a gentleman whose word may be confidently relied on, to the efficacy of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, a cheap medicine for coughs and recent lung diseases, which Dr. K. has prepared expressly to meet the thousands of cases that are heard coughing daily through our streets, every one of which could be cured in less than forty-eight hours, and at a cost of 75 cents. Who would cough through seventy-five hours at a cent an hour, when Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup is as sure to cure them as night follows day.

DR. KEYSER:—You have asked my opinion about your cough medicine, and I can cheerfully say that I have used your Pectoral Syrup on one occasion during last spring. I thought at one time that I was surely going to have some of the pulmonary disease, as I coughed up large quantities of matter. I found my disease would not yield to anything else, as I had tried various remedies and several of the best doctors without benefit. After the first dose of your Pectoral, I received quite a relief, and had I not used the whole bottle until I was entirely cured.

JAMES IRVIN,
No. 203 Third avenue.

Sold at the Doctor's Medicine Depot and office for Lung and Chronic diseases, 107 Liberty street. Lung examinations daily.

BOWERS' ENGLISH GLYCERINE.

Glycerine has been before the public but a little over a decade, and its discovery is comparatively recent. It would be difficult to mention a substances which has obtained a wider application in the arts and manufactures of the present day. Its value for the pharmaceutical preparations and all affections of the skin is now universally known and recognized, and hence it is desirable that true and genuine compounds of Glycerine be placed before the public.

Also, fresh drugs and Patent Medicines of all kinds, sold at the lowest rates. The largest stock in the city.

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Cor. Penn and Sixth streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,
3057 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

TIN CAN MANUFACTORY
Why go East for your Tin Cans when you can be supplied with a superior article for less money?
LARD CANS—3, 5 and 6 lb. sizes,
SPICE CANS,
PAINT CANS,
Manufactured at
Miller's Screw Top Can Manufactory
In Brown's New Building.
Entrance off Virgin alley, one door from Wood street.
All Orders promptly filled.

D. MILLER & CO.

DRY GOODS.
Monday, Jan. 13, '73.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny City, Pa.
New Dress Goods,
New Black Alpacas,
New Black Silks,
New Prints,
New Quilts,
New Housekeeping Goods,
&c., &c.
A FULL STOCK
AT
Popular Prices.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
Market Street.
SEASONABLE GOODS
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
COUNTRY BLANKETS,
COLORED BLANKETS,
Barred Dressed Flannels,
FELT SKIRTS,
Men's Underwear,
Ladies' and Child's Underwear
Cardigan Jackets,
Scarfs, Nubias,
Knit Wool Mitts and Gloves.
HOSIERY,
Gents' Half Hose,
Country Knit Socks,
Buck Gaunts and Gloves,
Chinchilla Gauntlets,
Black Velveteens,
Black and Colored Silk Velveteens,
CLOAKING VELVETS,
Silk Fishues,
Hemmed Silk Scarfs,
Black and Colored Eops and Turquoise,
HANDKERCHIEFS
Braids, Tapes, Corsets, Buttons,
CORDS AND TASSELS,
Dress and Cloak Trimmings,
Fringes, Gimps, &c.
WHOLESALE ONLY.
77 and 79 Market Street.
NEW GOODS
AT
Macrum & Carlisle's
NO. 27 FIFTH AVENUE.
FINE LACE GOODS.
EMBROIDERED AND INIT

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

☞Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.
oct6:MS

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

We offer for Sale at par and accrued interest $1,0,000 Birmingham Market House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. $10,000 South Pittsburgh School House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. Free from Taxes.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON,
D. E. DAVIDSON, D. SHOWN,
E. W. RANKIN, G. FULLANSHEE,
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J. H. BORLAND, R. H. FAIR, JR.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received. Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers,

NO. 48 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

Government Securities,

NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.

Collections made on all accessable points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat: from or to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
Wednesday, January 15, 1873. }

The middle of January finds the local money market much improved over what it was in the middle of last month. The demand for loans is fair, but not excessive, and should the financial hearings continue leaning for the next ten days in the same direction that they now do, holders of capital may find it quite difficult to employ steadily and profitably their surplus means. At the banks deposits are regularly increasing, the country banks having now become, in most instances, creditors; thus in place of being debtors, as they were a few weeks ago, have so far inspired with confidence the bank managers here as to cause them to accept all the unexceptionable paper their customers have to offer. The extreme mildness of the weather to-day has an exhilarating effect on trade generally, and quite a buoyant movement was noticeable in all the business streets of the city. The merchants, salesmen and warehousemen were all busy, receiving, getting up and shipping orders. The present lively appearance caused by this activity, is imparting quite a healthy tone generally, and the feeling of dread and uncertainty so readily noticed a few weeks ago is giving way to one of hope and confidence, and the belief now entertained is, that owing to the fact that contraction in most all kinds of outlays, improvements and ventures were carried to so far a point as to make bare the market, and reduce the stocks on hand so low that an absolute necessity on the part of buyers has been created to purchase more largely than usual. In this way the active demand will make things brisk.

The iron merchants and manufacturers held a meeting in this city to-day. No change in prices was made. Pig iron is reported active at $40 per ton.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* of Monday reports money as working quietly and comfortably with a material decrease in borrowers, and an equally large increase in the number of lenders and the amount of loan money. The amount invested in pork in Louisville this year is smaller by at least $500,000, and cotton since November 30 has advanced one cent per pound.

The Baltimore *Gazette* of Tuesday has the following: Trade movements have not been very active to-day, business in some of the leading branches, noticeably provisions and coffee, being restricted by the light offerings and the extreme views of holders, and in others by the indifference of purchasers; but though none of the markets exhibit any special animation, there is a strong feeling pervading them, and as a rule prices for the leading commodities are firm, with the tendency upward rather than otherwise.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Tuesday remarks: There has been an easier tone to our local money market all the week, which is owing to a less active demand for loans, as well as an increase in the means of the banks through a gain in deposits. To-day the applications for discount were larger, and some of the banks had to refuse all of the paper they were able to take at six10 per cent. Outside of bank prime mercantile paper is negotiable at 10a12 per cent., chiefly at the inside figure.

The reduction of the rate of interest to 4½ per cent. by the Bank of England is reported. This will be good news to the railroad men, and probably create a demand for bonds, so as to furnish sufficient means to finish the roads now in progress.

In local securities and real estate increased activity is apparent. Sales are reported of Allegheny 7-30 railroad bonds at 91, ex. coupon; Pittsburgh City 6's at 97½, ex. coupon; M. and M. 6's at 90, ex. dividend; Columbia Oil stock at $19 per share, considered a high figure. Inquiries were made to-day for Citizens and Exchange National Bank stocks, no sales, however, being reported. The decision in the Fowler case places the Tradesmen's National Bank beyond loss as regards this matter, the bank itself is going to suffer. The credit of the bank, however, will not be impaired, as it would be able to stand without trouble a much larger loss.

The Chicago *Tribune* says: "Wheat can be bought here and shipped to Liverpool at much less than is usual at this season of the year. It costs 66½c per bushel to take it out of store here, rail it to New York, thence by steamer, and lay it alongside the dock in Liverpool, to which add $1.19½ for the market price here, and we have $1.86 per bushel, or $53.10 per 100 pounds, as the cost at the Liverpool docks. That is just about the price of wheat in Liverpool today, so that the shipper would lose only the cost of handling and selling in Liverpool, which is about 1s, English, per cental, or 16½c per bushel. The market in winter is usually against the shipper to a much greater extent than this.

The following is from the Philadelphia *Ledger* of Tuesday: We continue quotations for loans on call at 6 to 7 per cent., and commercial paper and loans on first class collateral at 8 to 10 per cent. Paper of inferior grade is placed at all rates from 1 to 2 per cent. a month. The demand at bank by such customers as keep good accounts and have good legitimate business paper to offer is liberally met. At New York the unsettled condition of the money market, the long continued stringency of the new year, and the disbursement of very large amounts in the shape of dividends and interest, is the occasion of no little uneasiness, as it indicates that there is more of indebtedness remaining unadjusted than those desirous of an easy money market were willing to believe—for it is this, after all, that makes "money tight," and not, as is generally quoted, more or less of currency. The volume of currency fluctuates comparatively little, and the fluctuations would be even less if the Treasury would desist in its interference to regulate the money market, which so uniformly results in evil and generally in a direction opposite to that intended. It is debt, liability to pay money, that makes the demand exceed the supply, and with want of credit puts up the rate of paper on borrowers. Our own market is steady at medium rates, giving indication that indebtedness among our trades-people is not excessive. The best recipe we know of for an easy money market is the holding of debt closely in hand. Let each make his liabilities as small and his credits as short as may be. Those who thus control their business may defy tight money and two per cent. a month.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
Wednesday, January 15, 1873. }

APPLES—Continue dull, but, unchanged; sales, in a jobbing way, at $2.50@3 per bbl, according to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—45@55c per gallon.

BUTTER—Sales of fair to strictly prime roll at 30@35; receipts falling off and demand for best rather better.

BEANS—$2@2.25 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—4½@5c per lb.

CHEESE—The market continues quiet and unchanged, with sales of 12@13c.

CARBON OIL—Dull, but unchanged; 18c on cars—usual advances for small lots.

CANNED GOODS—Continue quiet, but there is no change in prices.

CIDER—$6 to $8 per bbl.

CONSERVATIVE—$7.50 per case in first hands, and $8 in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's, $14 per bbl; common, $10@12.

DRIED FRUIT—Quiet and nominally unchanged. Peaches, 7@8c; Apples, 4@6c; Blackberries, 10@12c.

EGGS—Unchanged; fresh 34@35; limed, 25@30.

DRESSED HOGS—4½@5½c.

LARD—Is in steady demand and firm out unchanged; $7.75@8.25 for spring wheat, and $8.50@9 for red wheat. Rye Flour, $5.50.

GRAIN—Wheat continues very scarce, and there are buyers for all that offers, and that, too at full prices; $1.75@1.80 for good to choice red. Oats continue very scarce and prices have still further advanced; we are reported sales at 46 @ 48c, according to quality. Shelled Corn is in rather better supply, and is steady to easier; we note quote at 38c on track, and 40 free in elevator. Sales of ear Corn 60 to 65. Rye is nominally unchanged; 90@95. Barley is quiet at 85@90 for fair to prime spring, and 95@$1 for fall.

GROCERIES—Trade is quiet, and the market is devoid of any new feature worthy of special notice. Following are the ruling quotations:

SUGAR—Cubes, 12½c; Granulated, 11½c; Powdered, 13@c; A Coffee, 12¾c; B, 12½c; Extra C, 12c; C, 11½c; Porto Rico, 10½@11c.

COFFEE—Rio, fair, 22c; prime, 23c; Good, 24c; Prime to choice, 24½@25; Roasted, in pkgs 26c; loose, 25½c; Java, 28@30c.

SPICES—Ground and Whole, Carolina, 8c; Pepper, 30c; Alspice, 20c; Nutmegs, $1.25; Cloves, 35c; Ginger, 25.

RICE—Carolina, 8@9c; Rangoon, 7¼c@8.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 75@75c.

HAY—Baled; continues dull, but unchanged; $23 for prime, according to quality.

HIDES—Following are the ruling quotations: Green Salted Steer Hides, 11¼@12c; Green Salted Mixed Hides, 10½@11c; Green Salted Bulls, 10@11c; Green Butcher, 8½c; Green Salted Kip, 0.13@0.15c; Green Salted Calf each, 1.70@2.10; Green Butcher's Calf, 1.25@1.50; Dry Flint Hides, nominal at 22.

HOMINY—$4.25 to $4.75 per barrel.

HONEY—Is quoted at 35 to 40c per lb.

LARD OIL—No 1 Extra, 70@75c; No 2, 60.

MILL FEED—Bran is quoted at $1.15@1.20 per cwt; Middlings at $1.30@1.50, according to quality. Unbolted Meal, $1.30@1.35.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

ONIONS—Very quiet, but prices are without quotable change; ranging from $2.50@3.25 per bbl.

PELTS—Sheep Pelts, $1.80@1.35.

POTATOES—Quiet and unchanged; small sales at 40@45c per bushel, according to quality.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams, 14c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 13c; Plain Shoulders, 6c; Rib Sides, 8½c; Clear Rib, 8½c; Clear Sides, 9c; Breakfast Bacon, 11c; Dried Beef, 10c; Mess Pork, $16.50; Extra Pork, Sausage, 10c. Leaf Lard; in trcs, 8½c; half bbls, 9c; pails, 10. Pigs Feet; in half bbls, $4.75 in kegs, $2.40.

RAGS—Quoted at 3¾@3¾c.

SEEDS—Sales of Timothy Seed, in a jobbing way, at $3.75@3.80 per bushel. Clover seed is quiet as yet; may be quoted at $5@5.25 in first hands—that is dealers will pay these prices, the seller delivering it at the depot here. Flax Seed is quoted at $1.95.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8½c.

WHISKY—Richwines may be quoted at 94@95c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, }
WEDNESDAY, January 15, 1873. }

CATTLE.

The arrivals up to this time have been fair, and with a full attendance of buyers and an active demand the market is strong, and prices, as compared with this day a week, are up from ½ to ¼ a cent per lb. On Monday and Tuesday the demand was mainly for shipment to New York; to-day a full delegation put in an appearance from Philadelphia, and as there is a good demand for shipment to both of these points, the indications are that trade will be lively during balance of the week, and we should not be surprised if a still further advance was established. The eastern markets are all supplied; drovers stock that was bought here last week is said to have proved unremunerative, and the consequence is, buyers have more backbone, and are buying everything that offers, at, as we have already stated, an advance of from ½ to ¾ per lb, and even at the increased price, the supply, especially of good steers, is scarcely adequate to the demand. There are a number of country buyers in attendance from the eastern part of the State, and the feeling in the market has improved in consequence, as these are the kind they generally buy. Following is a partial report of sales yesterday and to-day:

No.	Ave Weight.	Price.
28	1,004	5 25
20	1,140	5 25
20	1,017	5 12
19	1,015	5 25
32	1,200	6 00
18	1,200	6 25
54	1,150	5 75
15	1,100	5 50
38	1,010	5 25
4 oxen	1,887	6 25
15	1,300	6 50
6	1,050	5 00
34	1,200	5 50
19	1,020	5 25
14	1,080	4 25
21	1,140	5 50
100	1,475	7 12
20	1,070	5 75
17	1,070	5 00
17	1,330	6 12
5	924	5 00
6 bulls	1,710	4 00
21	1,008	3 62
12	1,030	4 50
17	1,140	5 50
17	1,000	5 25
15	840	3 75

Following may be regarded as the ruling quotations:

Prime, 1,400@1,500, steers. . . 7 00@7 25
Prime, 1,200@1,300 do. steers . . 6 75@7 00
Good, 1,000@1,100 steers. . . 5 25@5 75
Fair 900@1,000 lbs. . . 4 50@5 00
Bulls, as per quality . . 3 50@4 00
Old cows, and rough stags . . 2 50@3 00

SHEEP.

The arrivals up to this writing are reported as having been fair, fully up to the average of the past three or four months, but with a continued good demand, the market is strong, and prices are higher. There is a brisk inquiry for shipment to both Philadelphia and New York, and everything is picked up about as fast as it is put on sale, and that, too, at full prices; sellers have certainly had no reason to complain for two or three weeks past, as there has been a fair demand all the while, and that, too, at stiff prices; while, as a matter of course, the future of the market is uncertain, yet the indications at this writing are that prices will not recede much, if any, before shearing time, as the start of the winter is over, and producers, from this out, will hold until after securing the wool, unless, as we have already intimated, they can realize very full prices. We now quote as follows:

Prime fine wool, 90@100 lbs. . .6 50@6 75
Prime fine wool, 80@90 lbs. . .6 00@6 25
Prime fine wool, 75@80 lbs. . .5 00@5 50
Prime open wool, 100@120 lbs. . .6 25@7 00
Prime open wool, 90@100 lbs. . .5 25@5 75
Prime open wool, 80@90 lbs. . .4 75@5 00
D. P. Reighard same. . .7@

Total . . . 6030

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoenberger & Co.o	4	Wm. Clark & Co.o	2
Lucy Furnace.	20	Soho Furnace,o	6
Fgh Bolt Co.	3	Wilson G & Co.o	2
McKnight D & Co.o.	3	Isabella Fne	34
Total.			74

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Chess, Snyth & Co.m.	16	Caughey & H. p.	2
Nimick & Co.m.	17	Carnagie K & Co.m	5
Brown & Co.m	3	J. Reamer.m	3
Lewis O & P.m.	5		
Total.			49

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

John Moorhead.m.	10	Caughey & H. m.	10
J. W. Porter.m	8	Dilworth P & Co.p	2
J. Reamer.m	9	Nimick & Co.p.	2
Total.			44

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

W. Smith & Sons.m.	2	Nimick & Co.m	2
Carnagie K & Co.m	1		
Total.			5

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

Caughey & H.p	1	Carnagie K & Co.o	1
Total			1

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial Market.

NEW YORK, January 15, 1873.

Money steady at 6@7. Sterling steady; 109¼ @109¾. Gold firmer, rising from 112 to 112¾, and closing at 112⅝@112¾. Loans 1@3¾; for carrying, and then 1-64 for use. Clearings $51,000,000. Treasury disbursements $293,000. Governments ¼@¾ per cent. higher and strong. The Treasury bought only $197,600 at 111 98-100@111 99-100. State bonds weak. Stocks opened steady and advanced ¼@¾ per cent., but eventually became weak and after an advance to 62¾, fell to 60¾. Western Union declined from 81¾ to 80¾. The talk of a reaction in rates is bringing considerable stock in the market. Ohios rose to 47½ and fell to 46½. Pacific Mail fell ¾. The Stockwell party are reported to be borrowers. Rock Island and Lake Shore fell ¾. Union Pacific rose to 36¾, but closed at 35¾. The balance of the list declined ¼@1¾ per cent. The Rock Island Company did not sell the 60,000 shares advertised for to-day. It is believed they intend to market them in small lots. It is reported Gould and Clark are short of Western Union, Ohios and New York Central, with Vanderbilt and Smith as opponents.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 115¾; 5-20s of 62, 113¾; do of '64, 114; '65, 114½; do new, 113¾; do '67, 115; do '68, 114¾; 10-40s, 111; currency sixes, 113¾; new 6s, 111¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri 93; Tennessee, old, 79¾; new 6s, 79¾; Virginia new, 50; do old, 45; North Carolina old 35; do new, 11s.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Canton, 101; Western Union Telegraph, 84¾; Quicksilver, 43¾; Adams Express, 95; Wells, Fargo & Co., 84; United States Express, 79¾; Pacific Mail, 71; New York Central, 101¾; Erie, 60¾; do preferred, 76; Harlem, 115½; do preferred, 120; Northern Central, 106½; Northwestern, 80¾; do preferred, 85; Rock Island, 111¾; St. Paul, 92; do preferred, 77¾; Wabash, 73; do preferred, 84; Fort Wayne, 93; Chicago & Alton, 112; do preferred, 115; Ohio & Mississippi, 46¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 89; Burlington & Quincy, 136; Lake Shore, 92¾; Panama, 38; Illinois Central, 123; Union Pacific, 35¾; Central Pacific, 99¼; Union, 66¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 94¾; Hartford & Erie, 8¾.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 15.—Cotton opened steady and closed quiet; middling upland 20¼c; sales of futures 9,700 bales, as follows: January 19¾c; February 19 11-16@19¾c; March 19 15-16 @20¼c; April 20 5-16@20⅝c; May 20¾@21c. Flour firmer and more active; receipts 4,000 barrels; superfine western and State $5,95@6,50; white wheat extra $7,75@9,50; extra Ohio $7,20@9,00; St. Louis $7,65@13. Rye flour in fair demand; $4,75@6,50. Corn meal in fair demand; yellow western $4,20@4,50. Whisky declined to 93½@94c. Wheat firmer and quiet; receipts 24,000 bushels; No 3 spring $1,50@1,55; No 2 northwest $1,65; red western $1,85@1,90. Rye firm. Barley quiet. Malt dull. Corn quiet; receipts 26,000 bushels; old western mixed 65½@66c; choice 66¾c; new western mixed 65¾@66c. Oats firmer and active; receipts 40,000 bushels; western mixed 50@52c; white, western 48@50c. Eggs firm; western 37@37½c. Hops quiet and firm at 55@57c for 1872. Leather in fair demand and firm at 28@31c. Wool firmly held; pulled 65@61c; unwashed 45@47c; western fleece 60@64c. Coffee quiet and firm; Rio 16@18¾c. Sugar steady, common Cuba 8@8¼c. Molasses steady; Porto Rico 48c. Rice firm at 8@9c. Petroleum: crude 9@9½c; refined 23@23½c. Mess pork very dull at $13,75@13,80. Beef more active at $10@11 bams $30@32. Cut meats quiet; shoulders 5¾@6c; hams 9@9¾c; middles dull; short clear 7¾c; long and short clear 7¾c. Lard firmer; western steam 8@8¼c; kettil offered at 8 5-16c. Butter prime western 11@16c. Cheese firm at 12@14¾c.

Metals—Manufactured copper firm; ingot lake 34¼@34¾c. Pig iron dull; Scotch $49 @55; American $44@16; bar firm at $110; Russia sheet firm at $16@16,25 gold. Nails quiet; cut $5; clinch $7,75@8,00; horse shoe 21@33c.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, January 15.—Cattle receipts today, including 20 cars reported to arrive, 1,870 head, making a total supply for the week thus far of 5,831, or 343 cars, against 192 cars for the same time last week. Market slow and weak at yesterday's prices; about 1,000 were disposed of; sales to-day 18 Illinois steers, 1,207 to 1,417, at 6@7c; 95 Kentucky steers, 1,236, at 6c; 37½; 168 Texas steers, 1,125 to 1,164, at $5,35; 19 Michigan steers, 1,017, at $5,00; 40 Cherokee steers, 1,037 to 1,070, at $5,12½@5,30; 41 Ohio stockers, 938 to 983, at $4,60@4,90; 20 State stockers, 985, at $4,62½; 34 Cherokee stockers, 875, at $3,75. Sheep and lambs to-day 4,800 head, making a total supply for the week thus far of 9,600, against 9,000 same time last week. Market lively and firm at last week's closing prices; sales 1,168 Michigan sheep, 76 to 92 lbs, at $4,85@5,75; 113 Illinois sheep, 77 to 88 lbs, at $4@5,75; 713 Ohio sheep, 83 to 102 lbs, at $5@6; 100 State sheep, 96 lbs, at $5,60; 166 Pennsylvania sheep, 80 lbs, at $5,25; 138 Canada sheep and lambs, 111 to 135 lbs, at $6,75@7,37½. Hogs to-day 1,400, making total for week thus far 17,200 against 17,300 same time last week. Market slow, at 10c per cwt off from yesterday's rates. Heavy to-day expected to ease a shade higher figure; sales hogs rule $4,20 to $4,30; light hogs $4,35 to $4,40. 1,400 Ohio hogs, 169 to 229 lbs, at $4,35@4,45.

Foreign.

LONDON, January 15—5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾@92¾; for account 92¾@92¾; American securities: 5-20s of '65, 93¾; do of '67, 93¾; 10-40s 90. Erie 49. The rate of discount for three months' bills in open market is 3-16 per cent. below the bank rate. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is lower than the bank rate by ¾ per cent. Refined petroleum 22s.

PARIS, January 15.—Rentes 54 francs 27 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, January 15.—Cotton dull with a downward tendency; middling upland 10d; middling Orleans 10¼d; sales 10,000 bales; of American 6,000; speculation and export 2,000; sales of cotton deliverable this month, shipped from Savannah and Charleston at 9¾d. Breadstuffs dull; red winter wheat 12s@12s 2d. Flour 28s 6d. Corn 28s 3d. Cheese 60s. Cumberland middles 34s; short rib middles 36s.

ANTWERP, January 15.—Refined petroleum 52f.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 15.—Flour: demand fair and market firm; extra spring $6.25@7.25. Wheat opened dull, but closed active; No 1 spring $1.20¾; No 2 $1,07¾; rejected $1.02@ 02¾c, according to location. Corn dull and prices drooping; No 2 mixed 30¼@30⅝ spot; 30⅝@30¾c seller February; rejected 27½@28c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; No 2 25¼@25⅝c; rejected 24½c. Rye scarce and firm; No 2 67½@67¾c. Barley: demand fair and prices have advanced; fall No 2 88@91c. Provisions quiet and held firm. Mess pork: demand fair and prices advanced to $11,50@11,75; $11,90@12,00 seller March. Meats fair and fully recovered from the decline of yesterday, and are very firm; hams sold at 7¾c for 16 lbs average; 8c for 15 lbs. Bulk Meats: shoulders 5¾c for loose; short rib middles, packed, 5¾c. Whisky dull and prices declined to 88¼c. Dressed hogs dull at $4,55.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 15.—Cotton dull but unchanged. Flour demand good at full prices; superfine $4,50@5,50; extra $5,75@6,25. Wheat: demand fair and market firm; No 2 spring $1, 27¼@1,28; No 2 fall $1,75. Corn dull and prices a shade lower; No 2 mixed 32@33c, east track. Oats: demand fair and prices advanced; No 2 29@30c, elevator. Barley dull but unchanged. Rye: no sales. Whisky stronger at 90@91c. Mess pork nominal at $12. Dry salt meats only order trade. Bacon in fair demand; fair for future. Shoulders and clear rib sides, buyer March, 5¾@5¾c. Lard lower; good 6½c. Hogs dull at $3,40@3,70; mostly $3,50. Cattle firm at $3,00@6,00 for fair to extra.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 15.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; choice white and amber $2,15@2,25; fair to prime white $1,85@2,10; common to fair $1,70@1,90; amber $2,00@2,05. Corn steady; mixed western 62¾c. Oats dull; mixed western 45@47c; white 46@50c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions a shade easier. Mess pork $13,75@ 14,00. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 4¾@5¾c; rib sides 6@6¼c; clear rib sides 6½@6¾c; outside price for fully cured. Bacon in fair demand; shoulders 5½@6c; rib sides 7¾c; clear rib sides 8@8¼c. New hams 12½@13c. Western butter unchanged. Lard easier at 8c. Whisky quiet at 93½.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 15.—Cotton quiet at 18¼c. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firm; other grains steady. Groceries firm with a fair demand. Pork steady. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged in every respect. Mess pork nominally unchanged. Lard dull; steam 7 3-16@7¼c; kettle, 7¼@7¾c. Bulk meats steady and unchanged. Bacon steady at previous prices. Green meats easier; shoulders 5¾c; clear rib sides 6½c; hams 7¾c for 18 lbs; 8¼c for 15 lbs. Hogs dull at $3.80@4,10; principal sale at $4,00. Whisky firm at 90c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 15.—There was an improved feeling in trade to-day, with increased operations in cotton and woolen goods. The market for cottons is very firm in all descriptions. Warnsutta bleached shirtings are advanced to 19c by agents, and jobbers now ask outside rates for makes lately advanced. Rolled jacconets have an upward tendency. A large jobbing firm offered the entire product of the White Company's ginghams at 13¾c per yard. Foreign goods are dull.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat: demand fair and market firm; No. 1 white Michigan $1,70; No 2 $1,68; No 2 amber Illinois $1,66; No 1 red $1,65. Corn dull and prices a shade lower; high mixed 37½c seller February, and 36c seller March. Oats dull and prices a shade lower; No 2 32c. Dressed hogs $4,50@4,65. Clover seed active at $5,10 for prime.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat in light demand, but holders firm; No 2 Milwaukee $1,28; No 2 $1,22. Oats in only a limited jobbing demand; No 2 26¼c. Corn dull and prices declined to 34c. Rye dull but unchanged; No 1 68c. Barley scarce and firm: fall No 2 77c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, January 15.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat dull and inactive; No 1 red held at $1,70; No 2 $1,65. Corn nominal; mixed 45@46c; ears on track 43c. Oats quiet and unchanged in every respect. Refined petroleum dull and lower; standard white, car lots, held at 20@20¼c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 15.—Flour firm; superfine $4,50@6,50; extra $6@6,50. Wheat prime in moderate request at full prices; red $1,95@2; amber and white $2,05. Corn dull; old yellow 65c. Oats steady; white 50@53c; mixed 46@48c. Petroleum: crude 14¾@15c; refined 24@27c. Whisky firm; 95@96¼c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, January 15.—Wheat—demand active and price advanced; extra white $1,81, No 1 $1,81½@1,85; amber $1,65@1,66. Corn steady with a moderate demand at 41@41½c. Oats—demand good at 35c. Dressed hogs $4,65.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—2 cars staves, J H Lutz; 10 bbls apples, W H Speaker; 10 do do, F Owens; 30 do do, W & J Carson; 20 do do, J A Duff; 12 do do, J Herbert; 3 do flour, Hall & S; 4 do flour J O'Thompson; 10 do do, Law & McD; 5 do do, 16 sks do, Beckfield & N; 1 car f seed, M P Snydam; 1 do do corn, Thompson & F; 1 do barley, Eberhart & O; 3 do lumber, Hamilton L & Co; 5 do do, Mullen S & Co; 1 do staves, H Cordier; 1 do hay, Speer & C; 1 do wheat, Gilmore & Co; 1 do oats, Adams & K; 1 do lumber, J H Morrison; 3 do pipe, C G McMillian; 8 tubs cheese, J Baldinger; 2 pkgs lard, do butter, C H Schwarzberg & Co; 150 sks corn, 30 do meal, I Hippley; 15 pails tobacco, R & W Jenkinson.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—2 cars coal, N Harper, 45 do do, Kennedy C & Co; 58 do do, Hulings B & Co; 14 bgs p nuts, R Dickey & Co; 1 bbl d corn, 1 do d o potatoes, J H Lippincott; 1 do do, J H Renshaw; 100 bbls flour, F W Jenkins; 100 do do, S Marvin & Co; 187 bbls paper, McElroy; 100 sks barley, Spencer McK & Co; 160 do do, N M Scott; 157 do do, J Rhodes; 186 do do, McHenry & H; 75 sks wheat, P Duff & Son; 2 bbls tallow, T B hides, 2 do do, J Cullen; 2 car feed, Oakes & Co; 1 car bran, Houck Mc & Co; 10 pkgs tobacco, Arbuckles & Co; 26 pails do, Wormser & J; 351 tres hard, F Seibert & Co; 1 car oats, Hitchcock McC & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. 300 bbls flour, 400 sks do, T C Jenkins; 100 bbls do Seghmyer & V; 100 do, S Lindsay & Co; 600 do do, Schonaker & Co; 100 do do, A Kirkpatrick; 200 do do, F and J Jenkins & Bro; 40 tres hard, Dalzell & Co; 2 cars bulk meat, S H Myers & Co; 3 bbls butter; 2 tres lard, 50 bbls shovels, Myers & A; 1 car f clay, John Cuthbert.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—1 car oil, Hartwell; 1 do do, Neill & Co; 1 do straw, W Frank & Son; 2 do potatoes, Morse & C; 1 do do onions, 5 do beans, Aiken & W; 30 do do, W H Hunt; 1 car oil, Hartwell; 1 do do, Anderson; 1 do do apples, Volgt M & Co; 8 do do, Vangorder & C; 1 do do, J J Pettit & Co; 7 bxs scales, Fairbanks M & C; 1 tres apples, Mc Cullough & Co; 1 do do, A Kelly; 28 do pipe, J W Baker; 15 do do, J Hayes; 2 cases tobacco, J Murphy; 30 do do, Haworth & D; 1 car flour, Gallagher & Co; 100 bbls do, Peel Bros; 15 do do, Carter Bro; 1 do do, 12 pails do, H Hipmyer; 10 pkgs mdse, S P Shriver & Son; 2 d hogs, J Hoffman; 2 do do, McCullough & S; 25 bdls bows; T Hare Bro.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—23 cars coal, N Y & C G Co; 3 do do, Armstrong D & Co; 1 do do, Scott & G; 1 do do, W Phillips, 1 do clay, Star P B Co; 2 do staves, Dilworth P & Co; 10 bbls oil, Diamond Ink Co; 10 do flour, H J Dewitt; 2 do butter, 16 sks bw flour, Shomaker & Co; 3 rolls leather, Gill Bro; 3 do do, J Henderson & Son; 3 do do, 2 bales pelts, W Flacora & Son; 1 sks wool, W Barker & Co; 27 sks rags, H R McClelland; 12 do do, McElroy & Co.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to rise steadily at this point, with six and a half feet in the channel last evening. The Allegheny is still reported rising above, while the Monongahela at Brownsville was stationary; the prospects upon the whole are very favorable at this writing for a good stage of water within the next forty-eight hours.

The Exchange is announced to depart for Cincinnati and Louisville to-day.

The Carrie Brooks it was expected would be ready to come out to-day, taking this as a basis for their operations, as they might be badly deceived; we base our conclusion on the course of the market during the past two or three weeks, and give it for what it is worth. Following are the prevailing quotations:

Prime to extra Philadelphia hogs. . . 4 40@4 50
Fair to prime Yorkers. . . 4 20@4 35
Pigs, nice and smooth . . . 4 40@4 50

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
WEDNESDAY, January 15, 1873. }

The crude market continues badly demoralized, and with the tremendous production and a very limited demand, prices continue weak and drooping. Quoted nominally at $3,10 per bbl at Parker, though it was thought that a plump offer of $3 would have bought it. Refined is also as dull as ever, and there seems to be but little prospect of any immediate improvement; exports are entirely out of the market—there has not, so far as we can learn, been a single sale made here for export since the latter part of October. It is true, there has been considerable oil shipped since then, but it was sold prior to that time for future delivery. The home trade continues very meagre, not withstanding standard prices are remarkably low—18c free on cars.

Barrels are in and very dull, but as long as the stagnation in the petroleum business. City make may be quoted at $1,95; country, $1,85 @1,90.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Citizens Oil Co. 488 bbls to Tack Bros. & Co, Philadelphia.
Vesta Oil Works 100 bbls. to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Total . . . 1134

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Fairview O W, acct. Stevenson			.1163
Tarr O, W acct. Hutchinson & B			. 618
Hutchinson O W, acct B. S. Duncan.			. 362
Citizens O W, acct. Vandergrift.			. 617
Sunbeam O. W acct. W. Stewart.			. 156
Eagle O W acct. Hutchinson & B			.1575
Vesta O W. acct. H. McKelvey.			.1566
Vesta O W, acct. R. S. Duncan.			. 709
D. P. Reighard same.			. 29
Total . . .			6930

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoenberger & Co.o	4	Wm. Clark & Co.o.	2
Lucy Furnace.	20	Soho Furnace,o	6
Fgh Bolt Co.	3	Wilson G & Co.o.	2
McKnight D & Co.o.	3	Isabella Fne	34
Total.			74

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Chess, Snyth & Co.m.	16	Caughey & H. p.	2
Nimick & Co.m.	17	Carnagie K & Co.m	5
Brown & Co.m	3	J. Reamer.m	3
Lewis O & P.m.	5		
Total.			49

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

John Moorhead.m.	10	Caughey & H. m.	10
J. W. Porter.m	8	Dilworth P & Co.p	2
J. Reamer.m	9	Nimick & Co.p.	2
Total.			44

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R.

NEW YORK.

Horrible Wife Murder.

TRIAL OF "BOSS" TWEED.

The Printers' Monument to Greeley—A Democratic Congressman Denounced by One of the "Unterrified"—Rumored Telegraph Consolidation—Underground Railway Under Way—Italians Found Worthless as Laborers—Decision on the Bankruptcy Act—Suit Against Secretary Boutwell.

NEW YORK, January 15, 1873.

THE PRINTERS' MONUMENT TO GREELEY.

The Typographical Society last night endorsed the proposition to erect a monument to Horace Greeley of type metal, and requested printers to contribute the pay of one thousand ems each on the third of February next.

TRIAL OF "BOSS" TWEED.

In the Tweed case this morning the defence offered an objection additional to those of yesterday, namely, that the prosecution were legally estopped from holding that Tweed as Auditor of Accounts was not an officer.

Storrs, Deputy Controller under Connolly, was the first witness. He produced a resolution passed by Tweed's Board of Audit as to the mode of procedure of that body. The Board of Audit was composed of Tweed, Hall and Connolly.

Mr. Graham objected to the document as not proper evidence, but the objection was overruled. Mr. Graham then objected to the first page of the paper, as it was only connected with the case by bearing Tweed's name, and his signature should first be proven. The objection was again overruled.

A bill of Keyser and certain warrants for work on the court house, offered in evidence, were objected to by the defence, but the Court allowed their introduction.

After a recess several other bills of Keyser were put in evidence. One of Keyser's bills, dated July 8th, was produced, and was objected to by the defence, on the ground that the Court ruled yesterday that the defendant only as President of the Board of Supervisors was made Auditor, and he ceased to be President of the Board of Supervisors on July 1st, and therefore the prosecution had no right to charge him with any act as Auditor after that date.

The Judge said his ruling was, that if a man is not an officer *de jure*, and neglects or refuses to perform a duty, he is not liable, but where a man is an officer *de facto*, he is chargeable for the improper execution of an assumed duty.

The Judge decided to hold the point over for discussion.

During the cross examination of Storrs, Mr. Peckham suggested, in reference to absent documents, that they were burned. Storrs thereupon Mr. Graham expressed a disbelief thereof, and said he believed he knew who had them. He contended that the papers lost are not stolen, and that to sustain the allegation of the indictment as to their disappearance, it would be necessary to prove that the papers were in the actual custody and nominal safe keeping of the defendants. If that could not be proved, it was immaterial how the papers disappeared.

Storrs said the manner of the paper loss was immaterial, but the loss should be proved, that the Court might allow secondary evidence of their contents.

Mr. Graham said the defendant was not to be refused all the merit of the memory or perjury of any witness as to the contents of any papers not in his custody.

The prosecution want to show that he signed fifty or sixty papers without his having an opportunity of proving they were all forgeries and the signatures not his.

Judge Davis said that argument was rather directed against the rule under which second evidence is admissible. He would receive evidence of the loss, and then decide whether it was a case for secondary evidence. Adjourned.

HORRIBLE WIFE MURDER.

A horrible wife-murder was committed in a tenement house in East Eleventh street, last night, but was not discovered until noon to-day, when an officer entered the house and discovered the body of Marie Scheffelin. It was covered with blood. The scalp was almost torn off, and there were several gashes in the side and through the arms. The murder was committed by Gaetano Scheffelin, the husband of the dead woman. Scheffelin is a boss plasterer, and has not lived with his wife for six months. The murderer is in custody, and also Mrs. Anna Scheffelin, and her daughter, Mary Moore, were arrested, lying on the floor, near the murdered woman, in a beastly state of intoxication. The latter is also said to have been drunk. When Scheffelin's husband entered the house he upbraided him, and finally struck her down. It is supposed he completed the bloody deed with an old table knife found near the body, covered with blood.

REMODED TELEGRAPH CONSOLIDATION.

It is stated that a combination of telegraph companies outside of the Western Union Company are about purchasing the Franklin line, and will consolidate upon lower telegraph rates upon the trunk lines between the largest cities, while the rates on short distances will remain the same as at present. It is stated on the other hand that no such proposition has been discussed.

DECISION ON THE BANKRUPTCY ACT.

Judge Blatchford recently decided that a true interpretation of two years' limitation in the bankruptcy act is two years from the discovery of alleged fraud or misrepresentation on the part of a bankrupt.

Judge Woodward to-day affirmed his decision.

UNDERGROUND RAILWAY UNDER WAY.

Three hundred men commenced work yesterday at Seventy-ninth street upon one section of the underground railroad. It is expected that one thousand men will be at work within a month, and that the road will be in working order on the 1st of January, 1875.

SUIT AGAINST SECRETARY BOUTWELL.

A suit was commenced in the United States Court to-day by B. G. Galvin against Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, to recover two million dollars alleged to be due plaintiff for certain plans furnished the Secretary for the purpose of enabling him to equalize the price of gold and paper currency.

RESIGNATION OF CONDUCTORS.

All the old conductors on the Harlem Railroad have resigned, consequent upon being obliged to use books with coupons for tickets, which they contend no person with manhood can submit to.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMAN DENOUNCED.

At a meeting of the Democratic General Committee in Brooklyn last night, Register McLaughlin bitterly denounced Thomas Kinzella, late Democratic Congressman from that city.

MURDERERS IN THE TOMBS.

District Attorney Phelps says there are fourteen murderers now in the Tombs awaiting trial, and that their cases will be taken up as soon as possible.

WORTHLESS EMIGRANTS.

A contractor who employed a large number of Italian emigrants, sent them back to the Emigration Commissioners, pronouncing them worthless.

TRIAL-BILLS FOR MURDER.

The grand jury have found true bills for murder against Soarkey, Seansell and King.

POLITICAL.

The Kansas Senatorship.

ST. LOUIS, January 15.—The *Democrat* has a special from Topeka, Kas., which, referring to Senatorial matters, says: There is considerable canvassing going on, but no definite results have been reached. The contest seems to be narrowing down to Pomeroy and Governor Harvey. Judge Low is expected here from Washington on Saturday, and his coming may give a new turn to the struggle. The Anti-Pomeroy elements have held a general caucus, at which fifty-one members announced themselves opposed to Pomeroy's re election. It requires sixty-seven to elect. The opposition to Pomeroy is divided between Harvey, Lowe, Logan and Kalloch, and no organized effort has been made to centre it on any one of them.

The Missouri Senatorship Settled.

ST. LOUIS, January 15.—Col. L. V. Bogy, was declared United States Senator in the joint session of the Legislature to-day, after which he was conducted to the Speaker's desk by Gov. Woodson and a committee appointed for the purpose, and made a speech, in which he promised to represent the people of the State and the entire west, to be a representative of the people, to serve with fidelity and faithfulness, to favor a revenue sufficient only for a strictly economical government and the payment of the debt, the restoration of State rights, and the placing of the Southern States on a proper footing, with amnesty to all, and to defend the interests of Eastern monopolists. The speech was received with great applause.

The Louisiana Senatorship.

NEW ORLEANS, January 15.—In the Kellogg Legislature John Ray was unanimously elected United States Senator to fill the term made vacant by the resignation of Kellogg. It is understood that he left for Washington this evening. The People's Legislature, in joint session, balloted for United States Senator, long term. Walworth received 27, Moncure 26, McDonald 14, Bussey 12, blank 11—total 84. No election. They will ballot again to-morrow.

New Hampshire Congressional Nominations

CONCORD, N. H., January 15.—Wm. B. Small was to-day nominated for Congress by the Republicans for the First New Hampshire District, and Austin F. Pike in the Third District.

CHICAGO.

Jay Gould at His Old Tricks.

CHICAGO, January 15.—The *Tribune* to-day says, editorially, that it has good reason to believe that Jay Gould has an agent in Springfield, Illinois, to secure such legislation regarding the election of railroad directors in this State as will enable Gould and his party, who in the late corner in Northwestern common obtained control of a majority of that stock, to get immediate control of the road. The *Tribune* declares that any changes in the laws will be in the interest of speculators, who are making efforts to that end.

Scarcity of Fuel in Nevada.

VIRGINIA, January 14.—The scarcity of fuel continues here. Gould & Curry's mine was obliged to stop hoisting, being able only to keep steam enough up to run pumps and to keep the mine clear of water. The scarcity is due to the inability of railroads to bring forward an adequate supply.

—Governor Brown, of Tennessee, was inaugurated on Wednesday.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

Minority Report on the Right of the Secretary of the Treasury to Issue U. S. Notes—A Bill to Amend the Patent and Copyright Laws—New Bill in Relation to National Banks—The Post Office and Legislative Appropriation Bills.

WASHINGTON, January 15, 1873.

SENATE.

MINORITY REPORT ON THE RIGHT TO ISSUE U. S. NOTES.

MR. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Finance, made a minority report on the question of the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue United States notes in place of any portion of the forty-four millions retired and cancelled under the act of 1866. The report was ordered to be printed with the majority report submitted yesterday by Mr. Sherman.

AMENDING THE PATENT AND COPYRIGHT LAWS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, introduced a bill to amend the patent and copyright laws. The bill provides for the amendment of section 85 of the patent and copyright law of July 8th, 1870, by adding thereto the following: In the construction of this act the words 'cut,' 'print,' and 'engraving' shall be restricted to pictorial illustrations, and no label designed to be used upon any article of manufacture shall be entered for copyright, but may be registered as a trade mark or design for manufacture, and the word 'book' shall be held to include any pamphlet or periodical publication on which a copyright is or may be desired. Referred.

COMPROMISING A RAILWAY CASE.

Mr. ALCORN introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to compromise and settle all pending claims of the Government against Southern railroads.

CURRENCY AND FINANCE.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported the following original bill:

A bill to require National banks to restore their capital when impaired, and to amend the national currency act.

Be it enacted, &c., that all National banks which shall have failed to buy up their capital stock, as required by law, and all National banks whose capital stock shall have become impaired by losses or otherwise, shall, within three months after receiving notice thereof from the Comptroller of the Currency, be required to pay the deficiency in the capital stock by assessment upon the shareholders pro rata for the amount of capital stock held by each, and the Treasurer of the United States shall withhold interest upon all bonds held by him in trust, for such association upon notification of the Comptroller of the Currency, until otherwise notified by him, and if such banks fail to pay up their capital stock and shall refuse to go into liquidation, as provided by law, for three months after receiving notice from the Comptroller, a receiver may be appointed to close up the business of the association according to the provisions of the fifteenth section of the national currency act.

SEC. 2. That section 57 of said act be amended by adding thereto the following, "And provided further, that no attachment, injunction or execution shall be issued against such association or its property before the final judgment in any suit, action or proceeding in any State, county or municipal court."

SEC. 3. That all banks not organized and transacting business under the national currency act, and all persons, companies or corporations doing the business of banking, save banks or savings institutions, are prohibited from using the word "national" as a portion of the name or title of such bank, corporation, firm or partnership, and every such bank, corporation, firm or person which shall use the word "national" as a portion of their corporate title or partnership name six months after the passage of this act, shall be subject to a penalty of fifty dollars for each day thereafter in which such words shall be employed as aforesaid as a part of such corporate name or title, such penalty to be recovered by action at any court having jurisdiction.

RELIEF OF MRS. DAHLGREN.

Mr. SUMNER called up his motion to reconsider the vote by which was passed a bill for the relief of the widow of Admiral Dahlgren.

At the expiration of the morning hour the bill went over.

The calendar was then taken up and the following

BILLS PASSED.

To confirm the title of L. Gregnon to land at Green Bay, Wis.

To authorize a building for a Custom House and Postoffice at Memphis, Tenn.

Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

THE POSTOFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL

was reported and made the special order of to-day. It appropriates $32,560,000, of which $6,750,000 comes from the Treasury; the balance from revenues. It includes half a million for increased compensation to railroads, giving the Postmaster General authority to readjust compensations.

RELIEVING INSURANCE COMPANIES.

A bill was passed relieving from the operation of the bankruptcy act State insurance companies against which bankruptcy proceedings are taken in State Courts.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

On motion of Mr. FARNSWORTH, a resolution was adopted that the select Credit Mobilier Committee inquire if fees were paid to Congressmen as counsellors, or whether moneys were paid or solicited from the Union Pacific or Mobilier to assist in the election of Congressmen.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL

came up, and the amendments were voted upon. The only important amendment was that adopted yesterday in Committee repealing the section of the army appropriation bill of 1871, in reference to interest on Pacific Railroad bonds. It was agreed to by the House without decision.

RELIEF OF THEODORE ADAMS.

Mr. PETERS presented a conference report on the Senate bill of last session for the relief of Theodore Adams, giving him $112,740 for the construction of mortar boats and steam tugs, and after some opposition the report was agreed to.

THE INDIANS.

The House then took up the bill reported by Mr. Parker (Missouri), from the Committee on Territories, for the better protection of Indian tribes and their consolidation under civil government, to be called the Territory of "Oklahama." After speeches by Messrs. Parker and Conner in favor of the bill, the House, without action, adjourned.

FOREIGN NEWS.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

SERIOUS ASPECT OF THE COREAN QUESTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., January 15.—The steamer Colorado arrived to-day. She brings Hong Kong dates of December 12th. The Corean question was assuming a very serious aspect.

The Japan *Gazette* says war is imminent.

DENIAL.

The Japan *Mail* denies *in toto* that the foreign clergy had been invited by the Japanese Government to take part in the discussion of the question of religious toleration.

IMPORTING CAMELS.

The Japanese are considering the propriety of importing camels to replace the cattle swept away by the plague.

TOWN DESTROYED.

Manpertaas has been captured and destroyed by the French corvette Corang and the Chinese gunboat Chun Hoi.

RAILROADS AND TELEGRAPH LINES.

Merchants have petitioned the Government for permission to construct railroads and telegraph lines. The petitions were granted. The work is to be done under the supervision of the Public Works Department.

REFORMS.

Reforms in the Judicial and Police Departments are being pushed forward rapidly.

DEPARTURE OF BRITISH WAR VESSELS.

Most of the British war vessels at Shanghai have taken their departure.

TRAVELS OF THE EMPEROR.

In a few days the Chinese Emperor contemplates an internal journey through the Empire.

A SENSATION STORY.

A report is widely spread that the Emperor was greatly incensed against foreigners. A story is told that on the Imperial wedding day a foreigner, of Pekin, presented the Emperor two enormous red candles. Suspicion being aroused, the Emperor ordered the candles cut up, upon which they were found full of bullets and powder. Another version is that the candles were experimented on in the open air, when one exploded, causing the death of many by-standers.

A *Daily News* correspondent says the report is absurd and foolish.

The Mexican dollar has been officially adopted at Canton.

RIOTS.

Native riots had occurred at Foow Cho. No foreigners were molested.

FRANCE.

"NO SURRENDER."

PARIS, January 15.—*L'Ordre*, a Bonapartist journal of this city, publishes a special English edition this evening, containing two leading articles. The first thanks the Queen and people of England for the kindness they have shown the exiled imperial family. The other is a manifesto, headed: "No Surrender," signed by M. M. Garier, De Cassagnac and Pugne De Safanecontere. It concludes as follows: "The Emperor is dead. The Empire lives, because France feels the want of popular, energetic action. In the heir, unblamable as he is irresponsible, in the clever mother, in the love and respect of France, the Empire will be re-established."

FIRES.

Cadiz, O.

CADIZ, O., January 15.—A fire occurred at this place this morning at 3 o'clock, destroying four large buildings on Main street, in the very centre of the business portion of the town. The loss on buildings and goods is estimated at $40,000. The total insurance on property destroyed amounts to about $20,000.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, January 15.—A fire occurred this morning at the late residence of Edwin Forrest, in this city. A portion of the library was destroyed, including nearly all of his valuable Shakespearian collection. The famous original copy of Shakespeare was consumed. It was published in 1623, and was valued at $5,000. The fire did not extend beyond the library. The gallery, containing paintings and the art collection, was not injured. The fire originated from a defective flue. Loss $15,000 to $20,000.

GREENVILLE, PA.

CLEVELAND, O., January 15.—An extensive fire is now raging at Greenville, Pa. It commenced in the St. Charles Hotel, located in the heart of the village. Several large buildings and mills are already destroyed.

At 12 o'clock, midnight, a general alarm was given. Meadville sent one of her fire companies by a special train. The fire is increasing. The loss cannot be estimated as yet.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, January 16—2 A. M.—At the Greenville fire about thirty buildings are burned down. The fire is still raging. The origin of the fire is not known.

HOME NEWS.

For Rent.

Several rooms in the GAZETTE Building, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street. For terms, &c., apply at GAZETTE Counting Room.

Free Lecture.—This (Thursday) evening R. B. Carnahan will deliver the fifth lecture of the free course at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association Subject, "Our Times." Admission free.

Library Hall Lecture.—We hope that all will remember the time of the next lecture in the Mercantile Library course, which takes place to-morrow evening. Mrs. Livermore has appeared on several occasions before a Pittsburgh audience, and she is too well known to need any recommendation from us. The subject, "Marriage vs. Free Love," is ably handled and interesting in the extreme. Let the Hall be crowded.

Ingenious.

Last night officer Roger O'Mara, while making his rounds, discovered a glove stuffed half way into the letter box at the Postoffice. The object of the perpetrator was evidently to steal letters, and a very ingenious method it was. The glove would have stopped them, when the thief could easily have drawn them out with his hand. The officer fished out the obstruction, and blocked the letter game.

The Wen Convention.

The grand exhibition of the Pennsylvania Poultry Society opened yesterday at City Hall. It may be written down as an immense success, the hall being crowded all day by a throng of visitors. The various fowls exhibited, fancy and other varieties, are the best that have ever been shown here.

The dog show is also a feature. We will give a more extended notice and description hereafter.

Healthy Exhibit.

Elsewhere, this morning, we present the annual business statement of the City Insurance Company, one of our staunchest and most reliable home institutions. A glance over the figures will show the reader that it has been very fortunate in the way of escaping from losses during the past year, and exceedingly prosperous in the business transacted. Although one of our most youthful companies, it stands high in public confidence and esteem. That it receives a large share of patronage, and has been very fortunate to meet with no serious losses, is amply made manifest by the statement to which we make reference. With large capital and thoroughly reliable business men at its head, we feel very safe and conscientious in commending the CITY INSURANCE COMPANY to the confidence of our readers. The courteous President, Redmond J. Grace, Esq., and the obliging Secretary, Jno. R. Glonin, Esq., are always on hand at the office to explain the claims for patronage held by the company whose business interests, as well as those of the assured, they so faithfully attend.

REVISING THE LAWS.

Changes in the Regulations for Street Improvements—The Special Committee at Work.

The Special Committee appointed by Council to revise the regulations now in force concerning street improvements, and to report what legislation was necessary in the matter, have held several meetings and made some progress in their work. The last meeting was held yesterday afternoon, and was attended by five out of the seven members.

Among the changes of importance thus far approved by the Committee is one providing that no ordinance for the improvement or opening of any street be passed by both branches of Councils on the same day, but that a day's delay at least to be required. It is also proposed to amend that section of the Bridge laws which necessitates a separate ordinance when they are let on contract. The amendment proposes to include the bridges in the same ordinance for the improvement of the street, but the cost of bridges or culverts is to be estimated and paid by assessments in accordance with the Bridge law of 1871—which requires the assessments for bridges to be made on the city, or on a district. It is further recommended that the assessments on street improvements be made and collected from time to time as the work progresses.

Certain changes are also proposed in the Penn avenue act, one to make the Councils require give bonds for the faithful performance of duty; also striking out that provisions which requires the improvement of connecting streets, except where the two streets form one thoroughfare. As the law now stands when a street is to be paved under the act the property owners in the cross streets for a certain distance sign the petition also. It is designd to do away with this provision, and to have none sign except those who reside on the side of the street which so connects with the main one as to be a continuation.

Other changes are proposed, and a thorough revision of the laws in relation to street improvements will be made.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT.—JUDGE STOWE.

In the case of Matthew Faber, indicted for assault and battery on John Ryan, a *nolle pros.* was allowed on motion of the District Attorney, and defendant to pay the costs. Michael Mahlister, charged with felonious assault and battery in cutting Martin Joyce with a knife on the twenty-sixth of last month, plead guilty of a misdemeanor in cutting and wounding the prosecutor, and was sentenced by the court to pay a fine of $20 the costs of prosecution, and be imprisoned in the Work House for the space of three months. The next case called up was that of Marcus Weiler vs. Harry Palmer, indicted for aggravated assault and battery in striking Abraham Weller upon the nose and face, thereby cutting him and knocking him down. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, the defendant to pay one third and the prosecutor two-thirds of the costs. James McCormick, charged on two counts with seduction, and on a third with fornication and bastardy, plead guilty to fornication after the case had been a few minutes on trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
Henderson Reed,	Peter G. Hyer,
Ben Richards,	Alex. Curley,
John Moore,	Daniel Mike,
Andrew Miller,	Jacob Hass,
Belle Matthews,	Henry Schlegel,
James Gaffney,	Wm. Kocher,
Fred. Hass	John Jenkins,
John H. Kelley,	Emiline Tomlinson,
David Mouhey, et al.	Christina Becker,
	Christian Pfeiffer.

DISTRICT COURT.—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

Bonsall vs. Byers still on trial in this court.

COMMON PLEAS.—JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

The oil case of McClurkan vs. Byers & Co., is still on trial before Judge Sterrett.

In Judge Collier's Court the jury in the case of Ochengirt vs. J. George Hoffengartner, action on a promissory note, returned a verdict for plaintiff for $160.11.

The following is the

Trial List for To-day.

208 McClurkan vs. Lockhart, Frew & Co.
209 Same vs. same.
210 Same vs. same.
211 Same vs. same.
5 Goebring vs. Bates (fixed).
65 Shaffer vs. Crawford.
27 Altenbaugh vs. Union Borough.
78 Hurley vs. Polite.
86 Woolfolk vs. Miller et al.
87 Hiles et al. vs. P., C. & St. Louis R. R.
88 Modes vs. C. & P. R. R. Co.
89 Birch & Dannells vs. Iacy et al.
91 Guthrie & Sill vs. Rust.
92 Hutchison vs. Williams & Co.
93 Anderson vs. O'Neill.
95 McGowen vs. City Bank.
96 Vetter vs. Muth.
97 Wright vs. Ege et al.
98 Arthurs vs. Berger.
100 Fuchs for use vs. Domenec et al.

ABOUT AN OIL FARM.

The Story Farm Case Before the U. S. Courts—The Second Installment of this Famous Legal Wrangle.

The members of the oil trade fraternity seem to be engrossing the attention of our Courts just now. Our County Courts for several days past have been engaged in the almost hopeless task of "unraveling the tangled tale" which gives the exact inner history of the "Bull Oil Ring of '69." The U. S. Courts have now come in for a share of the litigation, and the U. S. District Court, which commenced its session at Erie yesterday, is occupied with the famous Story Oil Farm case. The case is put down in the legal records as that of Wm. Story vs. David Richey et al.

It was tried about a year ago and a verdict rendered, which, however, was set aside by Judge McKennan and a new trial ordered.

The allegation of the plaintiffs is, that the Story Farm (for many years known as the Columbia Oil Farm, one of the most steadily prosperous in the Oil Regions) was purchased by the defendants,—who had for some time been developing it,—at a less price than a fair valuation, and that this purchase had been effected by means of misrepresentation on the part of the defendants. The suit for the recovery of damages was not commenced until about seven years after the purchase had been made.

In noting the proceeding in Court on Tuesday in reference to the case, the Erie *Dispatch* says:

The legal fraternity is well represented. For the plaintiff there yesterday (Tuesday) appeared Wm. Benson, Hon. S. P. Johnson, H. L. Sherman, Jonas Gunbison and W. B. Chapman. For the defence were James C. and F. F. Marshall, J. L. Koethen and H. B. Swoope. A ponderous pile of law books on the table showed that the legal gentlemen were prepared to deal heavily with authorities. When the case was called Mr. Benson, for plaintiff, announced it ready for trial. Mr. Swoope was in doubt about it, saying there was no replication to the demurrer filed.

The case as it stood was as follows:

Plaintiff had filed a declaration of alleged fraud.

Defendants plead statute of limitation; plaintiffs reply that action was commenced as soon as the alleged fraud was discovered; defendants enter demurrer. Judge McKennan permitted plaintiffs to make replication. This was done, and then ensued a long and sharp argument—the replication having been drawn in general, and not in specific terms—as to whether or not it was sufficient. Mr. Swoope quoted from a number of cases showing that the specific acts of fraud, offered to be proven, must be contained in the replication. Mr. Benson and Mr. Sherman replied to the effect that in substance it covered the original declaration, and anything more would be unnecessary. Judge McKennan held that the law was clearly set down that the replication must be specific, and not general, and gave judgment on the demurrer, in favor of the defendants, giving, however, leave to plaintiffs to amend the replication. If the plaintiffs conclude to go on with the case, it will probably be taken up this morning. The witnesses are nearly all here, and aside from the legal technicalities, both parties seem anxious to have the merits of the case passed upon by a jury.

Why do the wealthy and aristocratic people wear the Arizona Diamond Jewelry? Because they are set in solid gold, and cannot be told from the more costly gems. Sold only at 38, Fifth avenue.

Furs.

Special bargains in Seal Skin Sacques. Muffs and Boas. Having a few extra long Sacques in Seal will sell them much less than cost. Misses' sizes from $40 up to $100.

Cloaks, Talmas, Sacques, Double Capes in Cloth at very low prices.

P. H. HAGBE,
Fifth avenue and Market street.

THE IRON INTEREST.

Warring Against Monopoly.

Important Convention of Dealers in Iron—The Western Bar Iron Association—Present Card Rates to be Adhered To—Informal Gathering of Dealers in Iron—The Demands of the "Ore Men" Resisted—Proposed Action of Mill Owners.

Yesterday two important meetings of those engaged in the iron trade were held at the headquarters of the Iron Association, in the Safe Deposit Company's buildings, Fourth avenue. The first was the regular gathering of the Western Bar Iron Association. This meeting was held at noon, Mr. J. C. Lewis presiding, and Mr. Thomas J. Burchfield acting as secretary. After a full interchange of views in reference to the subject, a resolution was passed binding the members of the Association to adhere to present card rates for their manufactures. A committee was also appointed to draft a paper expressive of the sense of the Association in reference to the demands of the "ore men"—the subject to be presented at a general meeting of manufacturers in the afternoon. The meeting then adjourned.

In the afternoon there was a large gathering at the same place, of representatives of the various Rolling-mills in this section and the western States. Mr. James I. Bennett presided, with Mr. E. C. Pechin as Secretary. There were fifty or sixty of the largest Rolling-mills in existence represented—aggregating a capital not far short of fifty millions of dollars. The attendance was estimated to be larger than at any meeting of Iron Manufacturers ever held in Pittsburgh, and the interest in the proceedings was corresponding. The meeting was held with closed doors, but we are enabled to lay the general results before our readers.

The Committee appointed by the Bar Association presented an informal report in which the dispute between the manufacturers and "ore men" was detailed and suggestions made toward an amicable basis of settlement or relief. It seems that the chief sources of supply for iron ore are the Lake Superior and the Iron Mountain and Missouri regions. Last year the price per ton for the ore was $5.25 for Iron Mountain, and for Lake Superior—the difference in the freight, however, making them almost even. On the first of January, of this year, the iron manufacturers received circulars from the "ore men" in which they set forth that the price fixed for 1873, was $10 per ton for Missouri, and $12 for Lake Superior. The circular also set forth other provisions in reference to the ore, which in effect, the manufacturers say, put them at the mercy of the "ore men." By the new regulations, it is said, the manufacturers were required to receive the ore of whatever quality it might be, and at whatever time it might come, the ore men assuming no responsibility in shipment. There were other objections, but these were the principal which the manufacturers proposed to resist. The manufacturers denounced the advance as exorbitant, but as the basis of the "ore men" is the price of iron, and have thus far been compelled to come under "the monopoly." They further desired that Inspectors, one for St. Louis, the centre of the Iron Mountain trade, and one at Cleveland for the Lake trade, inferior trade be appointed to inspect all ore—their decision to be final. It was thought in this way a uniform standard might be arrived at, and the manufacturers as well as ore men placed upon equitable basis. No definite action, however, seem to have been fruitless in arranging the difficulty, and the manufacturers accordingly resolved to have a consultation, which resulted in the meeting of yesterday.

They were in session about four hours—from two to six o'clock—and the subject was pretty thoroughly canvassed. As a final result a committee of five was appointed to take the matter into consideration, consult with the "ore men" and make every effort toward an amicable adjustment of the differences complained of. The committee were also instructed to gather information in reference to other ore fields than the Lake, which now enjoy a monopoly of the trade, and report a plan for development of the new fields. They were finally instructed to prepare their report as speedily as possible and present it to a special meeting of manufacturers called at the option, after which a general Convention of "ore men" manufacturers and all interested in the trade will be called for a full and free discussion of the subject.

After thus deciding upon a plan of action, the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the president.

A PRESBYTERIAL FIASCO.

A Special Meeting That Didn't Accomplish Much—The Case of Rev. J. M. Johnston—Presbytery Refuses to Take Action in Reference to His Transfer.

One of the most interesting questions which has been discussed in Presbyterian circles lately, was that concerning the transfer of the Rev. J M. Johnston from the Reformed Presbyterian to the United Presbyterian denomination. Our readers are already familiar with the fact the Reverend gentleman received a unanimous call from the congregation of the Central U. P. Church, Allegheny, and that the U. P. Presbyterial action on the call was of such a fraternal character that the recipient could have no misgivings as to the hearty reception he would receive at the hands of the latter. After mature deliberation he signified his inclination to accept, and the preliminary steps were taken to have the matter brought before his own Church. It was on the fact that it was desirable he should enter as soon as possible upon his new field of labor, a special meeting of the Reformed Presbytery of which he is a member, was called, at the request of several of his clerical colleagues, to take action in the case. Yesterday was the time fixed for the meeting, and Parnassus, his present home, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, the place. It was anticipated that there would be some opposition to the proposed transfer, but yet no obstinacy was apprehended.

The members of the Presbytery, about fifty in all, gathered divided between clerical and lay, assembled at Parnassus yesterday about one o'clock. The Moderator not being on hand at the appointed hour, an organization was effected by calling Rev. Dr. Sproull to the chair—the regular Moderator, Rev. James Black, unexpectedly arrived and took charge of the meeting.

After the usual preliminary business, the call for the special meeting, signed by seven ministers, was read and a discussion ensued as to whether it should be conducted with closed doors, upon this point occupied about two hours, and was participated in by Rev. Messrs. Sproull, Hunter, Crozier, Slafer, Galbraith, Wilson, McFall, and a number of laymen. The general sentiment was unfavorable to secret sessions, the opponents contending that it was not legal whilst others indulged in general deprecations of "special" meetings. The original signers of the call for the Presbytery meeting during the discussion were led to refuse and explain, and generally explained to such a degree that their influence in its favor was nullified. Finally a vote was taken, when it was decided by almost an unanimous vote—only one elder casting his ballot the other way—that the call for the special meeting should not be sustained; the original signers also backing down. Hence Presbytery could not proceed with the business before it, and the adjournment took place. The debate, though at times lively, was conducted generally with good temper, and no ill feeling seemed to prevail. Presbytery evidently wished to avoid the direct issue—the transfer of Mr. Johnston—and thus refused to entertain its consideration.

The position of Mr. Johnston, however, was not by this action be changed. Having accepted a call to another charge he can resign his present pastorate—which will doubtless be his course. During the discussion he was very decidedly endorsed by the speakers as a minister and Christian gentleman, and the opposition to his transfer seemed to come from a desire to keep him in the denomination. The case as we have said has caused considerable interest in Presbyterian circles and this new phase gives it an additional charm.

The Legitimate Drama.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Some of our good citizens are startled by the apprehension that the muse of the legitimate drama is about to desert the beautiful temple on Fifth avenue, so recently dedicated to her honor. Some of the newspapers are vexed about the matter too, and are endeavoring to find out whose sins are driving the goddess from her fane.

One of the evening papers does not hesitate to lay the blame upon the management of the Opera House; and its correspondent "Sigma" backs up this view of the matter with more force than politeness. We think that he is quite unjust in their censures, but mistaken in their views. Allowing the manager all the enthusiasm possible in his profession, still he would be more than human if he did not endeavor to make it pay; and we assert what no one will deny, when we say that if the legitimate had paid better than the flash drama, the former would be in possession of the boards of the Opera House now.

Whether or not Forrest had as large a house as greeted "Escaped from Sing Sing," is not worth wrangling about, for it is not the question at issue.

An audience that would pay a star of the high drama calibre of Forrest would pay for the management, might go but a little way towards paying a Forrest or a Madame Janauschek, and the management. This is a feature of the case which these severe critics have evidently overlooked. Let them remember that it requires a much larger sum to pay Booth and Barrett, and Mrs. Bowers and Jane Coombs than the actors who take the leading parts of the sensational drama. We fear, Mr. Editor, that our people must shoulder the blame. "Sigma" bewails the want of that moral courage in our citizens which would prompt them to absent themselves from the theatre for a few weeks, and thereby bring the manager to a sense of his duty. In that sentence he has unconsciously touched the real cause of the trouble, namely, that the people *will* patronize the sensational drama.

However, "Sigma" only proposes half the remedy. Allow your correspondent to add the other half. When the manager announces the legitimate drama with an able exponent, let the people fill the house with such an audience as will show that they *do* want the legitimate drama and nothing else. Such a course will cause the patrons and the management to rejoice together. TAU.

Letters Held for Postage.—To the Landlord, Empire House, Greenville, Pa., 1c; Mrs. Rhes, Buffalo, N. Y., 2c; Wm. Hamman, Wellington, N. Y., 3c; A. Speer & Son, New Concord, Ohio, 3c; S. Moody, Painesville, Ohio, 3c; Garrett, Whitesides & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 3c; M. A. Armstrong, Youngstown, Ohio, 3c; Wm. A. Knowlson, Rockford, Ill., 6c; Lewis & Teenberg, Fond Du Lac, Wis., 6c.

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DIXMONT.

Annual Meeting of the Contributors and Board of Managers of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane—Interesting Reports—History and Workings of the Institution.

Yesterday afternoon the annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the Dixmont Hospital, together with the contributors and friends of the institution, was held at the asylum. The attendance was very large, and the occasion was one of unusual interest. After partaking of an excellent dinner the contributors and managers adjourned to the chapel, where they were called to order by John Harper, Esq. Mr. Richard E. Breed was appointed secretary.

John Harper, Esq., President of the Board of Managers, submitted the annual report of the Board. The report states that on the 1st of December, 1871, there were 455 patients in the Department of the Institution at Dixmont—the Hospital for the Insane; 222 have been since admitted, making the total number of 677 under treatment during the year. Of these, 238 have been discharged or died, leaving 439 in the hospital on the 1st of December. Of those discharged, 69 were restored; 86 improved, and 42 unimproved and 4 were discharged as not being insane; 37 have died. During the year the patients have enjoyed general good health, and the working of the Institution has been efficient and satisfactory. The Institution is overcrowded, but the President hopes for relief soon by an act of the Legislature providing for this afflicted class of citizens.

During the year the grading of the grounds to the rear of the buildings was continued, until the weather became too inclement for work. The slope is now easy and natural in appearance. All dangers of a slide have passed away. Still there is much work to do, in order to remove all the rubbish and debris, the figures which caused so great uneasiness for years past.

Since the last annual report there have been contributions and interest paid, amounting to $2,144.35, reserved to aid in the liquidation of the debt for the present land purchase.

The President, through the Board, made an application for twenty-six thousand dollars from the Legislature, for salaries and wages, and insurance for the Hospital at Dixmont. And also, for nineteen thousand dollars, to pay for a new heating apparatus, new smoke-stack, a re construction of means of ventilation, and the introduction of gas for illumination, instead of the dangerous fluid now used, in the Twelfth Ward General Hospital in this city.

The report then gives the interesting history of the Twelfth Ward Hospital, and how from it the idea of a hospital at Dixmont was conceived. The Western Pennsylvania Hospital is divided into two departments, separated by the distances between Pittsburgh and Dixmont. The Hospital was founded by the benefactions of private citizens, and was originally intended to care primarily for the *insane*, and also to embrace in its benefactions the sick, helpless and infirm and persons receiving accidental injury. Its wards, soon after their opening, were filled with the insane, as there was no nearer means of caring for them than the State Asylum at Harrisburg. That noble lady, Miss D. L. Dix, on a visit to it, impressed upon the managers the duty of making the Hospital curative instead of custodial, which only could be done by the separation of the mental diseases from the bodily, and the erection of a *Hospital for the Insane* out of the view and disturbance of a busy city. Her wise counsel prev